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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday—FAIR, followed by snow or rain; slightly warmer.

FOREIGN.—Germany has consented to join England in using force, if necessary, to secure the establishment of the proposed reforms in Turkey. Princess Louise of Belgium has eloped with an Austrian Captain of Hussars. The American brig Rocky Glen has been wrecked off Ragged Island, but all her crew were saved. The French sugar refiners have issued a circular stating that they ask sugar bounties from their Government as a necessity to enable them to compete with refiners of other sugar-bounty countries.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Bolt Trust has collapsed, and prices have fallen 20 per cent. in the last three days.

A military train was wrecked last week by dynamite placed by the Cuban insurgents, and the engineer, fireman, and thirteen soldiers were killed. Three hamlets near Havana were sacked and burned.

The cruiser Brooklyn struck Saturday on a ledge in the Delaware River. Details of her injuries were withheld from Philadelphia reporters, but it was reported that water entered the compartments under her engine and fire rooms.

Hoboken was visited by two disastrous fires between 11:30 Saturday night and 3 A. M. yesterday. Seven persons were burned to death and thirty families were made homeless. In one fire a mother and five children were lost, and in another, which the firemen were unable to reach for an hour, a little girl perished. The loss in both fires is estimated at about $100,000.

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Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon yesterday was on "The Proverbs of the Hebrew People."

The funeral of George B. Roberts, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held to-morrow afternoon at Bala.

The Central Labor Union passed a resolution denouncing any interference on the part of steamship companies with the bill to restrict immigration.

Prof. Gotthell delivered the last of his series of lectures on "The Geography of Palestine," in which he considered the present and future of Palestine.

A memento, in book form, of the dinner in honor of Richard Croker at the Hotel Savoy, a year ago, was given to the Tammany leader at an informal gathering at his residence.

The tug Olympic reported that the schooner Mary E. Pennell, from Philadelphia, went ashore during the snowstorm Wednesday. She was relieved of part of her cargo, and may be floated to-day.

Thomas H. Stout, who in 1891 committed forgeries amounting to from $16,000 to $22,000 while bookkeeper for Jones, Kenneth & Hopkins, in this city, has been arrested in Cincinnati, according to the police.

It was reported in Albany yesterday that Gov. Black to-day would nominate Louis F. Payn for Insurance Commissioner, and Ashley W. Cole, Frank M. Baker, and George W. Dunn for Railroad Commissioners.

The plan of the Rev. Dr. Darlington of Christ Church, Brooklyn, to organize a corps of trained nurses of the poor has resulted in practical effect. Seven young women have entered in the work. Services in the church.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder preached yesterday in St. James's Lutheran Church on the narrative of Jonah and the whale, denouncing those church people who ridiculed it. The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter preached on the same subject.

Rabbi Gotthell, in a sermon on "The Rights and Wrongs of Rich and Poor," at Temple Emanu-El, yesterday, argued against the Socialistic and Anarchistic ideas advanced by those who criticise the right of the wealthy to spend their money as they please.

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A large fleet of overdue vessels arrived yesterday, reporting severe weather at sea.

Memorial services for deceased members of the Seventh Regiment were held in St. Thomas's Church yesterday.

Gov. Black wants the State to begin the purchase of the Adirondack forest lands as soon as possible, and he will approve any appropriation bill having that object in view.

George Taylor, one of the convicted murderers of the Meeks family, who escaped from prison last April, was captured Friday evening, near Hanford, Cal. He is under sentence of death.

Senator Lodge yesterday made public a circular in which the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company urge sub-agents of the company throughout the West to oppose the passage of the Immigration bill.

Assemblyman Husted of Westchester has introduced a bill to protect the highways threatened by the water works being built by the city, and compelling the city to construct proper highways when the existing ones are flooded.

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Members of the Knollwood Country Club complain because the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association laid aside their application for associate membership. Mr. Havemeyer says, however, that a special meeting of the Executive Committee may be called.

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Mrs. Helen Bullock began a month of temperance work in this city with an address at the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church.

Conductor George H. Vandelbilt was struck by a fast express train while coupling cars, and was frightfully injured. He died soon after at Fordham Hospital.

Slush and later ragged ice spoiled the sleighing and disappointed both those who tried to enjoy it and the many persons who gathered in Central Park to see the sport.

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Prof. Felix Adler's lecture yesterday was on "Woman in the Sphere of Religion."

The freightboat Mohawk which went ashore at Goshen Point, came in yesterday and went into dry dock for repairs.

Mr. Moody's sermon yesterday was on the text "What Think Ye of Christ?" Many who are not regular churchgoers were at the services.

At the annual meeting of the Mount Sinai Hospital Association the report of the year's work was presented and officers were elected.

Station L, the new branch Post Office at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, will be opened for business this morning.

The consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity [illegible] St. James's Church was celebrated [illegible]day by Bishop Potter. Many [illegible] the ceremony at St. James's [illegible]

At the annual [illegible] Good Government Club F, Wheeler [illegible]kham spoke on the needs of the [illegible]ivil service reform in this city, and [illegible]t was now time to organize a Mun[illegible]arty.

Carl Rohl-Smith, [illegible]sful competitor for the Sherman sta[illegible]esign, will not allow the use of his [illegible] and the proposed exhibition of Sher[illegible] statue models is off. Barr Ferree, Sec[illegible]y of the National Sculpture Society, [illegible]es a statement.

Selleck Seeley, the p[illegible]uce dealer accused of defrauding the [illegible]ton National Bank by taking advanta[illegible] of an error made by the receiving te[illegible]er, was discharged when arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Investigation showed that he had repaid the money four minutes before the warrant was issued for his arrest.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
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The Bering Sea Commission.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 31.—The Bering Sea Commission yesterday formally announced that there would be no adjournment to San Francisco, and completed the taking of evidence here. The members of the party leave for the East on Tuesday, and a decision will be reached later as to the place of final argument.

WORK OF THE INSURGENTS

A Military Train Wrecked by Dynamite and Several of the Soldiers Killed.

THE BODIES TAKEN TO HAVANA.

Three Hamlets in the Vicinity of Havana Were Sacked and Burned by the Rebel Forces During Last Week.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 31.—Advices from Havana state that, in flat contradiction of all rumors lately circulated that the rebels are demoralized and weakened and ready to surrender, especially in Pinar del Rio Province, where Weyler made the assertion that only 500 remained in straggling bands of bandits, word reached Havana Friday that the insurgents had dynamited a train, causing great damage and loss of life. Although the censor suppressed the information in the papers, the news rapidly spread, and all were soon familiar with the details. The affair created a great impression and was widely commented on.

Investigation disclosed the fact that on the morning of the 28th, as a military train was crossing a culvert at a place named Oceagura, between Candelaria and Mangos, a tremendous dynamite explosion occurred, ditching the engine and tender. The armored car was completely wrecked, and other cars were also more or less damaged. The engineer, fireman, and thirteen soldiers were killed. The surgeon, twenty soldiers, conductor, and a brakeman were wounded. Assistance was hurriedly sent, and the dead bodies were brought to Havana. The wounded were left at Candelaria.

Other advices from Pinar announce the change of leadership in rebel forces. Mayia Rodriguez, after successfully crossing the trocha with a strong body guard, has assumed command, and Rol Rivera, who was designated to take charge of the Cuban forces in Havana Province, managed to pass the celebrated line Friday, and is near Mariel now at the head of the insurgents of this section.

People in Havana Friday night saw all the eastern heavens illuminated as if Guanabacoa was on fire. That town is not burned yet, but reports received Saturday stated that Aranguren had struck another blow in the vicinity of Havana, sacking and burning the hamlets of Cruz, Piedra, and Bacuranao, near Guanabacoa.

Wednesday last the rebels burned the most of the town of Neuva Paz, in Havana Province, despite the fact that the town is protected by ten forts, with a garrison of 300 men. All were taken by surprise when they saw the rebels in the place. All the stores were looted and then burned.

PROPOSED REFORMS FOR CUBA.

Queen Christina Will Sign Canovas's Scheme on Thursday.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that Queen Regent Christina will on Thursday next sign at a meeting of the Cabinet Prime Minister Canovas's scheme for reforms in the Spanish West Indies. The scheme was devised after several conferences with the leading Conservative Senators and the Marquis de Apeztegula, the leader of the Cuban Conservatives, who is now in Madrid.

The reforms will go into operation in Cuba as soon as the pacification of the island will permit. The scheme will state that the Government is willing to entertain suggestions as to West Indian tariff reforms, and the subsequent improvement of commercial relations with the United States. The whole matter will be handled cautiously.

The correspondent adds that it would be premature to suppose that the scheme will affect in Cuba autonomy similar to that enjoyed by the Australian colonies and the Dominion of Canada.

General Weyler's Latest Decrees.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—The Gaceta Oficial prints three decrees issued yesterday by Capt. Gen. Weyler from his headquarters at Cruces. These decrees order the enforcement in the Province of Santa Clara of the provisions of his last three previous decrees relative to the concentration of the inhabitants, the sale of goods, and the establishment of zones of cultivation, as provided for in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas.

FAITH CURIST ARRESTED.

Doctored a Child Who Had Taken Poison—Child Died.

BERNE, Ind., Jan. 31.—A small child, an inmate of the Orphans' Home here, secured a small vial yesterday containing a poisonous liquid. It drank the liquid, and soon was in convulsions.

The Matron, Catharine Sprunger, instead of calling medical aid, began administering the faith cure. Inmates of the home notified Dr. Franz, the local physician, who came too late to save the child's life. The Matron is under arrest.

SOURED ON HIS RACE.

Death of a German Who Went to the Georgia Gold Fields in 1835.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Jan. 31.—News has been received here of the death, in Dahlonega, of "Uncle Charlie" Besser, a German with a peculiar history. As a young man he landed in Charleston in 1835, and proceeded direct to the gold fields of Georgia, which were then the centre of excitement. From that day until sixty years later he never looked upon the face of a countryman, there being no Germans in the part of the country where he lived.

He concluded, having ample means, to visit his old home in Bremen. He took ship from New York, and upon landing in Bremen was like one from another world. He did not find a person whom he had known. Thoroughly disappointed, he made up his mind to return to his Georgia home by the next steamer, and upon reaching his home, in Dahlonega, where he kept bachelor's hall, he declared that he never wanted to set eyes on the face of a German again.

Pulled the Alliance Off Shore.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31.—The Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer Coley succeeded, about 4 o'clock this morning, after but little effort, in pulling off shore the United States training ship Alliance, stranded about one and a half miles west of Cape Henry. The Alliance proceeded to Hampton Roads and is not damaged at all.

CHICAGO'S CHARITY MEETING.

A Large Collection Lost Through the Absent-Mindedness of the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The largest meeting for charitable purposes since the Chicago fire was held in Plymouth Congregational Church this afternoon. The meeting was styled a conference of South Side charities, but the list of speakers was so attractive, including such well-known philanthropic workers as Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Miss McDowell, Dr. Henderson, and L. D. Hurley, that there were present people from all parts of the city. Mr. Robert Treat Paine of Boston spoke of organized charities.

Mr. Paine's address, in which he enunciated doctrines almost untried in Chicago, was the feature of the meeting. Mr. Paine's theory is that there are a good many lazy men in Chicago.

"I think," he said to-day, "there is a tendency for the unemployed classes to congregate in Chicago. There has been some sort of treatment of them which attracts them to Chicago, and you can have just as many of them as you are willing to pay for. I believe in the rigid application of the labor test, furnished in the Provident wood yards. "If a man will not saw wood, neither shall he eat" is my motto. In 1893 there was $150,000 raised in Boston for the relief of suffering and want, and it was all given away without giving a cent of it, except in wages."

Judge Grosscup presided and introduced the general subject with a brief address on the duty of man to man in times of need. Dr. Hirsch followed him with a recital of the work of the Hebrew charities, which, he said, had not been so productive of great results of late years on account of the nature of the problem presented by the Czar's expulsion of Jews from his domains to take refuge in the larger cities of America.

Mr. Hurley then told of the work of the Catholic Church on the south side, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Hollister, who spoke of the great work of the physicians of the city among those who were unable to pay for medical attendance. Dr. Henderson also made an eloquent appeal for funds which was made ineffective by the absent-mindedness of Dr. Gunsaulus. Preparations had been made for a collection. Envelopes were distributed and Dr. Gunsaulus had been notified both by letter and verbally of the plan. The audience, numbering nearly 3,000, had been put in a generous mood by the recital of the need and the appeal for funds, and would have given liberally. To the surprise of all, Dr. Gunsaulus pronounced the benediction with never a mention of collection, and the audience had nearly dispersed when Dr. Ayres so far recovered as to attempt the collection of envelopes at the door, but the results were disappointing. It is estimated that $10,000 was thus lost to charity.

DESTITUTION AMONG IDLE MEN.

Suffering of the Illinois Steel Companies' Discharged Workmen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Since the closing of the Illinois Steel Company's rail-making department at South Chicago three weeks ago there has been much destitution among the men who were thrown out of employment. About 1,200 men found themselves without work when the edict went forth that the department must shut down. This represents about 3,600 persons who depended on the mills for support. Some of these men had saved money, but the most of them lived from hand to mouth and suffered severely during the recent cold snap.

Most of the destitute were cared for by the police. Thirty-nine cases were reported at the South Chicago Station during the below-zero period. John W. Gates, President of the Illinois Steel Company, said to-day:

"Our opening or closing depends altogether at present on the demand for steel rails by the railroads. We try to run all the year round, but this time of the year is naturally the dullest season for us. In this cold weather the roads cannot lay rails. We expect to resume business in three or four weeks, but of course it all depends on circumstances. Our men were well paid, and there is no destitution among them that I know of. The best of feeling exists between them and the company."

Swept Overboard and Drowned.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Gloucester fishing schooner James G. Blaine arrived this morning from George's with her colors flying at half mast for the loss of Capt. John McDonald and Hugh J. Skinner, one of the crew, last Thursday morning. The vessel was going at a rapid rate before a strong wind and sea. Capt. McDonald was reaching for the mainsail downhaul when a heavy sea struck the vessel and threw her lee rail under water. Skinner was standing close to the Captain, and grabbed the latter's coat to save him, but both men were swept into the sea and drowned.

Capt. McDonald was a native of Judique, C. B.; was thirty years old, and leaves two children. Skinner belonged to Port Hastings, N. S. He was twenty-five years old and single.

Founder's Day at Hampton.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 31.—Founder's day, the birthday of the late Gen. S. C. Armstrong, founder of the Hampton Institute in Virginia, was celebrated at the school yesterday evening by exercises in which the students, negro and Indian, took part, and to-day by an address by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University. He took for his theme "Liberty—Liberty according to its meaning in different ages and by different people, and as it is understood to-day by the most enlightened people." The Rev. Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia spoke in the evening. Quite a large party from Philadelphia was present and many from Fort Monroe and the town of Hampton.

Receiver for the Dakota Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Jan. 31.—Judge Garner last night rendered his decision declaring for the appointment of a receiver for the Dakota Hot Springs Company at this place. The property owned by the company is valued at near $1,000,000. The different interests were allowed to decide on a receiver, resulting in the selection of H. J. Curtiss, agent here of the Burlington Road. The property includes the hotel, sanitarium, bath houses, and plunges.

Identified as a Murderer.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 31.—William Wilson, alias "Slippery Bill," alias "McDowell," in jail at Belleville, Texas, for burglary at Zetley, has been identified as one of the murderers of Charles Gleber, in New Orleans, recently. The identification was made by New Orleans officers. Wilson had previously confessed to Sheriff Paira that he was wanted in New Orleans for the murder of Gleber.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

Changes Made by the Senate Committee Materially Alter the Convention with England.

NEW FORM WEAKER THAN OLD.

Now Accords Better with What Salisbury Originally Wanted than with the Position Maintained by the President and Mr. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate yesterday, by its Committee on Foreign Relations, yielded apparently to public opinion in ordering a report on the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, but the concession to a pressure that was manifestly increasing and becoming very annoying was more formal than real. The treaty is in the Senate, and in executive session, subject to discussion behind closed doors. Depending upon, first, the length of the discussion and then upon the vote to follow, it may be approved with the changes effected in committee. When all is done, it will not be the treaty offered by the President, but something else that may not be satisfactory to the men who negotiated the real treaty.

Secretary Olney, in the correspondence conducted between himself and Lord Salisbury, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador in this city, devoted much time to talking Lord Salisbury off of certain ground occupied by him at the beginning of the correspondence. The idea of the British Premier appeared to be to enter upon efforts to arbitrate all subjects except those controversies in which national honor and integrity were involved. He also favored such an appeal after arbitration had been entered upon as would enable either party to the arbitration, if there appeared to him danger of an unfavorable outcome, to abandon the arbitration.

Mr. Olney said: "Let us first decide to arbitrate, and then let the arbitration be final."

Lord Salisbury had suggested that they should decide first to arbitrate and then consent to go on if to one or the other the prospect did not seem satisfactory.

The amendments made in the Committee on Foreign Relations make it appear at first sight as if Lord Salisbury was right, and as if in its desire to thwart Secretary Olney the committee unconsciously or ignorantly had gone over to Lord Salisbury's side.

Under the treaty as the Senate received it all subjects of dispute were to be arbitrated, unless the effort to arbitrate should develop determined opposition. Under the amendments offered and adopted in the committee "no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either with any other State or power by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty, except by a special agreement."

Senator Lodge explains that this does nothing more than put in the treaty the things which many persons have said are already in it, but about which some persons entertained strong doubt.

"If," he says, "the treaty did provide that our rights under the Monroe doctrine were not affected by the treaty as sent to the Senate, why not say so? The committee has said so; there cannot be objection to saying directly and unequivocally what it is asserted the treaty already impliedly contained."

The task that is presented to the friends of the treaty, if they shall feel disposed to urge its approval in its new form, is to secure a two-thirds vote for it. That means that the vote against it must not be more than 31. According to a canvass made today by a Democratic Senator, there are more than thirty Democrats who will vote against an arbitration treaty, at this time, and there are several Republicans who would not vote for it if they believed the amended treaty would be approved by the help of their votes.

With the treaty approved as amended, it would contain something like an admission that the principle of arbitration is a better one to be accepted as guiding for the settlement of international disputes than expensive and unreasonable tests of brute power, but time would show that in making the changes the Senate had supported the contention of Lord Salisbury in preference to the stronger position taken by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE TREATY.

London Times Says Senate Committee Has Reduced It to a Mere Form.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times, commenting to-morrow upon the changes made in the Anglo-American arbitration treaty by the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, will say it regrets that the convention has been altered to an extent which seems to reduce it to an empty form.

It adds that, even if the Senate does not ratify the treaty in its original form, the good work is not entirely lost, for it has educated public opinion in both countries, and even to some extent, in all countries.

THE BOLT TRUST GOES DOWN.

The Market Demoralized with Values Uncertain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Bolt Trust has collapsed, and prices have fallen 20 per cent. within the last three days. The market is still demoralized, with values uncertain and irregular, and there are prospects of still further declines next week.

The Bolt Trust included in its control the manufacturers of machine and carriage bolts and nuts and lag screws. It was formed shortly after the Nail Trust, and J. H. Parks of Boston, as Commissioner, drew a subsidy of 5 cents a keg on the entire output of the manufacturers as long as prices were maintained. Though the combination advanced prices 50 per cent., it did not go to the extortionate length of its sister organization, and for that reason has lived longer.

The Shovel Trust, which was formed about the time of the bolt agreement, is still working satisfactorily. Prices are 50 to 100 per cent. higher than before the agreement was formed, but it is generally conceded that the shovel and spade men now in the combine were losing money at the prices which previously prevailed. The plant of a Pittsburg manufacturer, the largest in America, which burned down just before the trust formed, has been rebuilt, but has not been put in working order. In trade circles it is known that the trust pays to keep the plant idle, and, as a local dealer expresses it, the plant "makes money, but no shovels."

THE BROOKLYN ON A ROCK

Struck Schooner's Ledge in the Delaware River While Proceeding to an Anchorage.

MAY BE BADLY INJURED.

Reported that Water Entered the Compartments Under the Engine and Fire Rooms—No Details from the Cruiser's Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn struck a rocky ledge yesterday afternoon while proceeding down the Delaware River to a safe anchorage from the ice behind the Government piers at Marcus Hook, sixteen miles below this city. The extent of the damage could not be learned to-day, but it is reported to be serious.

Since the Brooklyn was put into commission a few weeks ago she has been lying at the League Island Navy Yard. The ice had been running very heavy in the river since the recent cold spell, and the Brooklyn was in danger of damage to her propeller blades in the place where she was anchored. It therefore was decided to remove her to Cramp's Ship Yard, where she would be out of danger, and where, at the same time, the opportunity could be taken to fix a new safety valve on her engines.

The Brooklyn made an attempt to reach Cramp's yesterday morning, but the ice was too heavy to risk the ship in, and she was turned and headed down stream for Marcus Hook.

She proceeded under her own steam, and had nearly reached her destination, when, from some cause known only to the officers of the ship and the two pilots in charge, she swung out of the channel and struck bow-on on a rocky formation known as Schooners Ledge.

The cruiser immediately swung back into the channel and got to the sought-for anchorage behind the ice piers at Marcus Hook.

It is reported that the damage to the ship is so serious that the water entered the compartments under the engine and fire rooms. No confirmation of this was obtainable from any of the officers of the vessel, but the cruiser appears to be down at the head, as if she had taken in water.

One of the officers of the ship admitted that the vessel had struck on the ledge, but beyond this would say nothing.

No one could be found at the League Island Navy Yard who would admit he knew anything further of the accident to the Brooklyn than that she had struck on the ledge.

If the vessel has been injured seriously she probably will be docked at League Island and the usual court of inquiry will be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy.

TO FIGHT THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Baptist Preachers of Georgia to Meet To-day for Action.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.—The Baptist preachers of Atlanta will meet to-morrow to discuss means for the limitation of the divorce craze which is now upon the country. In Georgia there is a perfect flood of litigation of this character, so much so that it may be said to have demoralized marriage among the negroes. In one county there are forty-three divorce trials pending.

For some time, prominent Baptist divines in this section have been satisfied that something must be done to stop the tide of immorality, and they think the effectual way to prevent it is by making open war on the unlimited divorce facilities which are now accorded people who seek to break the marriage rites. To-morrow's meeting will bring out some expression of opinion which will form the basis of an attack on loose divorce laws.

INFATUATED BY AN ACTOR.

A Doctor's Wife in California Elopes with a Strolling Player.

POMONA, Cal., Jan. 31.—A strange case of the infatuation of a wealthy, refined, and educated woman for a strolling actor has just come to light in Pomona. After seven years of happy married life, Mrs. Thaddeus L. Johnson, whose father, James C. McCaul of Detroit, has been for twenty-five years business agent for Gen. Russell A. Alger, and whose husband is a cousin of ex-Congressman Tom Johnson of Ohio, has deserted her husband to live with an actor, known as William Bell, in the Leonard Grover Comedy Company, but whose true name is said to be R. A. Norton.

Mrs. Johnson is now in San Francisco, where, it is said, she has been living with Bell, or Norton, as the case may be, since she left her Pomona home on Dec. 12. To add to the shame of her position, after less than a month of consorting with her actor-lover, she has been deserted in turn, and is now reported to be living in a miserable top floor room of a cheap lodging house on Eddy Street in San Francisco.

The story of her elopement and subsequent adventures have been suppressed for weeks through the efforts of her legal husband, Dr. Johnson, who has gone so far as to follow his unfaithful wife to San Francisco with the purpose of remonstrating with her and restoring her to the place in his home which she had abandoned. In order to cover up his wife's offense Dr. Johnson has fooled his friends in Pomona for several weeks by explaining that she had gone to San Francisco merely on a visit, but in spite of all efforts to keep the affair secret, it has at last been made public.

Miss Eva McCaul and Thaddeus L. Johnson, then a medical student at the Ohio University, were secretly married in Detroit in September, 1889, by a Justice of the Peace, with two constables as witnesses, although a marriage ceremony was held later at the home of the bride's parents. For a while they lived at Ravenna, Ohio, but for the benefit of Johnson's health they afterward came to California, and made their home at Pomona. Since their residence there Dr. Johnson has made an enviable reputation as a physician, and he and his wife have been conspicuous in a social way.

Shot Himself While Hunting.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—Capt. John Haldekom of the Brigantine life-saving crew accidentally shot himself in the face, neck, and hands last evening while gunning for ducks. His wounds were dressed in the City Hospital and he will recover.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

Three Men Crushed to Death in a Cabin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Near Jackson, on William Thomas's farm, several gangs of men were cutting timber yesterday.

While a couple of sawyers were resting from sawing down a large tree which had been almost cut through, it fell suddenly and unexpectedly on to the roof of a cabin, which was crushed flat. Three men in it, Thomas Lohr, Evan Davis, and William Bruce, were killed outright, and David Marsha and Frank Slade were fatally injured. Two other men were injured, but not seriously.

TOO PROUD TO BEG.

Young Man Says He Is a Grandson of Gen. Lee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Once a man of wealth, with a wife and two children, but now broken in health, penniless, and with wife and children dead, Frank G. Lee, thirty-two years old, and claiming to be a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, attracted the attention of charitably disposed persons in the Illinois Central Station at Park Row this afternoon.

His ears and face were terribly frozen, and pride had kept him from seeking medical treatment for which he could not pay. He had pawned his overcoat and watch six weeks ago for lodging. He had a miniature portrait of Gen. Lee in his pocket.

A COASTING ACCIDENT.

Four Persons Seriously Hurt in Bellefonte, Penn.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Jan. 31.—Four persons were seriously injured in a coasting accident here last night. A sled, on which fifteen young men and girls were going down a steep grade on Allegheny Street, collided with a tree, and all the occupants were thrown upon the stone curbing and pavement. The seriously injured are:

BARNHART, BRUCE, leg broken.
IRVIN, JENNIE, leg broken, seriously cut on face and head.
JACOBS, FLORENCE, ankle sprained, badly cut and bruised.
THOMPSON, FRED, (colored,) who was guiding the sled, leg, jaw, and three fingers broken, teeth knocked out, bad cuts and bruises.

Several others received cuts and bruises.

HEITFELT'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

Idaho's Senator-elect Talks Briefly About Silver and the Tariff.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 31.—Senator-elect Heitfelt, who will take Mr. Dubois's place in the United States Senate March 4, made a brief statement to-day of his political opinions, answering questions put to him by THE NEW YORK TIMES'S correspondent, as follows:

Q.—What are your views on the financial questions of the day? A.—I am unequivocally in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Q.—What do you think of the attempt to bring about bimetallism by international agreement? A.—I have no confidence in it whatever.

Q.—How do you stand on the tariff question? A.—I have always looked upon the tariff as a secondary question.

Further than this Mr. Heitfelt said he would prefer not to be questioned.

Funds for Colorado College.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 31.—President Slocum of Colorado College has succeeded in raising the Pearsons fund of $200,000. The conditions under which this fund was raised were that the college should raise $150,000, and Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago would add $50,000. On the 23d of January Dr. Pearsons sent his check for $50,000, several thousand dollars over the required amount having been raised. This makes the entire endowment fund of the college amount to about $400,000, and puts the college on a solid financial basis. Over 1,000 persons contributed to the fund which has just been raised, including men and women from all over the country. The students themselves raised over $3,000.

Verdict Against Pullman Company.

FORT GIBSON, Miss., Jan. 31.—The case of Truman P. Lawrence vs. The Pullman Palace Car Company was decided yesterday, the jury awarding Lawrence $34,000 damages, which afterward was reduced by the court to $15,000. Both parties will appeal. Lawrence alleges that he was beaten severely by a porter in the employ of the company, the incident occuring in Illinois.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, followed by snow or rain, slightly warmer.

The barometer has risen in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and from Texas northward to Dakota and over the Rocky Mountain districts. It is highest on the Middle Atlantic coast. A depression of considerable energy is central near the mouth of the Mississippi, attended by heavy rains in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The barometer is lowest on the North Pacific coast. It is about 10 degrees warmer in the central valleys and slightly warmer in all other districts except New York and Southern Texas. It was generally cloudy last night in the Gulf States, Georgia, Florida, and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Clear weather continues on the Atlantic coast over the lower lake region and Ohio Valley, and in the extreme Northwest. The indications are that cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast, with rain or snow Monday or Monday night, and slowly rising temperature; snow or rain is also indicated for the lake region, Ohio, and Central Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	30	18	19
6 A. M.	27	17	18
9 A. M.	26	18	21
12 M.	30	25	27
4 P. M.	30	30	30
6 P. M.	35	29	32
9 P. M.	34	29	28
12 P. M.	35	25	25

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25
Weather Bureau	23
Corresponding date 1896	31
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

SEVEN PERSONS PERISH

Hoboken Visited by Two Disastrous Fires and Thirty Families Were Driven Out into the Cold and Made Homeless.

POLICEMEN AND OTHERS DID SOME HEROIC WORK.

In One House a Mother and Her Five Children Were Burned to Death, and in Another a Little Girl Lost Her Life.

Hoboken was visited by two disastrous fires between 11:30 Saturday night and 3 A. M. yesterday. Seven persons were burned to death and thirty families were made homeless.

The Saturday night fire started in the three-story frame building at 410 Newark Street. Here six persons lost their lives. They were:

MRS. NELLIE SCHROEDER, forty years old.
HENRY SCHROEDER, eleven years old.
KATE SCHROEDER, nine years old.
MAGGIE SCHROEDER, seven years old.
JOHN SCHROEDER, three years old.
WILLIE SCHROEDER, three months old.

The father of the family, Charles Schroeder, was in a near-by saloon playing cards while his wife and children were dying.

The second fire started at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the five-story double-deck tenement at 157 Fourteenth Street, over a mile from the scene of the first. In this fire three tenements, Nos. 155, 157, and 159, were entirely wrecked, and No. 153 was damaged badly by water. One child was burned to death on the fourth floor of No. 157. She was Mabel Mangles, eight years old.

The building at 410 Newark Street was three stories in the front, with a two-story extension in the rear. It was old and in good condition to fall an easy prey to the flames. It was the property of John Meyers, a resident of Brooklyn, and was leased by C. Schaffer, who had a wheelwright shop on the ground floor and also on the second floor of the rear extension. Schaffer lived with his son on the second floor of the front portion of the building.

The Start of the Fire.

The third floor was cut up into two sets of living apartments. The front portion was occupied by Charles Schroeder and his family. Schroeder is a barkeeper out of employment. In the rear apartments lived James Blanchfield, a pocketbook maker, employed by E. A. Austin of 35 Frankfort Street, this city. Blanchfield's family consisted of his wife, Nellie; his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Logan, nineteen years old; Edward, fourteen years old; James, twelve years old, and Robert, eight years old. Mrs. Logan is the wife of Edward Logan of 249 Twelfth Street, Jersey City. She was paying her parents a visit. At the time of the fire John Blanchfield, the oldest son, had not returned home. He is a driver and was kept away by an accident.

As near as can be determined, the fire started in a defective flue in the wheelwright's shop on the ground floor. Smoke and flames were bursting out of the doors and windows of the shop when Policeman Peters first discovered the fire. He turned in an alarm, and then sent word to Police Headquarters for aid. By the time he returned to the building, the flames had apparently extended to all parts of it. When the first detachment of firemen arrived, a second alarm was sent in, and every piece of fire apparatus in Hoboken, consisting of three fire engines, one chemical engine, and two hook and ladder trucks, responded.

By this time the building was doomed, and the firemen turned their attention to the saving of adjoining property. Policeman Peters saw young Schaffer, a son of the owner of the wheelwright's shop, at a second-story window crying for help. A ladder was procured, and Schaffer was taken down in safety. His father was not in the building when the fire started, but, like Schroeder, was in a near-by saloon playing cards.

Blanchfield's Family's Escape.

Mr. Blanchfield and his wife and eldest daughter were sitting up, partly dressed. None of them had on shoes, and the two women were ready to go to bed as soon as the son, John, appeared. The other three boys had undressed and had retired. Just before the fire the children woke up and came into the front room and asked for some cold tea. While she was looking for the teapot Mrs. Blanchfield smelled smoke, and, opening the door leading to the hall, was confronted by a mass of flame.

Mrs. Blanchfield screamed at the top of her voice, and the others at once took up the alarm. There was no time to think of the Schroeders sleeping in the front apartments. The family ran to the rear windows, and, thinly clad as they were, climbed out onto the snow-covered roof. Making their way along the roof to the adjoining house, they were all able to climb up onto the roof, which was about four feet higher. Then they climbed down to a shed. Their cries had aroused Mrs. Annie Reinhart and Ferdinand Fessler, who live at 71 Adams Street, in the rear of the burning building. They came to the aid of the Blanchfield family. One by one the children were dropped down into the arms of either Mrs. Reinhart or Fessler. When the children were rescued Fessler climbed up a clothes pole, and with his aid the father, mother, and daughter were enabled to reach the ground.

They had lost everything they owned, and temporary shelter was provided for them in Berry's saloon, near by. While they were there Charles Schroeder rushed in, crying: "Where are my children? Where is my family?" Before any one could answer him he ran out into the crowd again in his vain search.

It was impossible to discover the fate of the Schroeder family until the fire had subsided. In the meantime Police Captain Hayes, with a squad of men, had arrived. At 3 o'clock the alarm for the fire in Fourteenth Street came in, but as there was still great danger that the Newark Street fire would spread to adjoining property, the firemen were not permitted to leave. It was nearly 4 o'clock when they started for Fourteenth Street, over a mile away.

After the Newark Street fire had been extinguished, Capt. Hayes sent Policemen Peters and Garrach into the building to

search for the Schroeders. The father was in the crowd, and wanted to accompany the policemen, but was held back. He fought like a madman to get away, but was overpowered.

Finding the Burned Bodies.

Little save the shell of the building remained, and the two policemen were obliged to exercise great care in climbing about the place. They finally reached the top floor, and made their way into the front room. Stretched across the bed, blackened and charred, lay the mother, and clasped tightly in her arms was the little baby, Willie.

Beside the mother and baby, in the same bed, lay the charred bodies of the girls, Maggie and Kate. It is likely that they were suffocated in their sleep. On a mattress on the floor near the front window lay the body of the boy, John, but the body of Henry, the oldest boy, was nowhere to be seen.

The bodies were lowered to the street and taken into the barber shop of Antonio Carvello. Then the police began a search for the oldest boy. It was thought, at first, that he might have escaped, but his body was found under a mass of débris in the hall, burned almost to a crisp.

It is believed that the boy was aroused during the fire, and, in his efforts to escape, ran into the hall. There he was overcome by the smoke, and his body was covered with parts of the roof, which fell in at that point. Schroeder was unconsolable over his loss, and lay near the bodies and sobbed and moaned until the Coroner ordered them removed to an undertaker's morgue.

The Blanchfield family, by the orders of Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, were taken to the City Hall, where they were made as comfortable as possible. Mayor Fagan and others supplied them with new clothing, and the city will see that they are well taken care of. The loss to the building and its contents will probably not exceed $15,000.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

Policemen and Others Do Good Work at Tenement-House Fire.

The firemen on leaving Newark Street hastened on their long run through the mud and snow to the tenement-house fire in another part of the city. This had been burning over an hour before the men arrived and were able to be of any service.

The fire had started from some unknown cause in the basement or cellar of the five-story house at 157 Fourteenth Street. This was one of a row of four cheaply-built double-deck tenements at Nos. 153, 155, 157, and 159. There were two families on each floor and only three vacant apartments in all the buildings. All the families were forced out in their night clothing or with what little covering they could grab in their hurry.

The fire was discovered by a policeman, who sent in an alarm. No response came to the first alarm, and he sent in several others with a like result. If it had not been for the bravery of Policeman John Meyer and Roundsman Kilduff, and the efforts of the employes in the Hudson County Electric Light plant, which is across the street from the burned tenements, there might have been great loss of life.

The family to which the little girl who lost her life belonged was that of Ferdinand Mangles, a retired grocer and baker, who occupied one of the apartments on the fourth floor of 157. The fire spread rapidly through the building, and when it was discovered by Mr. Mangles it was forcing its way up the dumb-waiter shaft. The family consisted of man and wife and four children, the oldest of whom is Florence. She is nineteen. When the fire started Mangles was away from home. The other members of the family were in bed, but were awakened by the noise. Mrs. Mangles jumped up, and, taking two of her children, hurried out of the building to a place of safety.

Mrs. Mangles supposed that Florence followed close behind her with the remaining child. Florence had caught up her sister Mabel and started to follow her mother. In some manner she caught her foot on the stairs and fell headlong to the bottom. She lost her hold on Mabel, and both became unconscious.

Rescued by Policeman Meyer.

Soon after this Policeman Meyer made his way into the burning building by climbing on an awning and thence up a shutter until he was able to reach a window. He went in and ran through the halls until he came to the body of Florence Mangles, lying unconscious at the foot of the stairs leading to the fourth floor. Taking the young woman in his arms, Meyer hurried down to the second floor. Florence was taken to the street on a ladder, raised by the employes of the electric-light plant.

Meyer carried out two other women, whose names could not be learned. Roundsman Kilduff carried out Mrs. Steneck and her daughter and child.

When the fire was first discovered, the employes of the electric light plant secured ladders from their factory and put them up to the windows of the burning building, and also to windows of adjoining buildings on each side. In this way many men, women, and children were taken out in safety. The electric light workmen also carried a hose across the street, and for an hour this was the only water thrown on the fire.

There were fire escapes on two of the buildings, and it is a wonder that many lives were not lost. The loss of Mabel Mangles was not discovered until Florence became conscious, some time after being removed to the street. The first question she asked was about little Mabel was not to be found. Then Florence told how she tripped and fell with her sister in her arms, and after that she remembered nothing more.

The apartments in 157 were a mass of ruins. The body of the child is probably buried beneath a mass of débris in the cellar. Mangles, who did not arrive home until after the fire, was heartbroken over his loss.

Of the thirty-seven families driven out in the cold by this fire not over ten succeeded in saving enough to cover their nakedness. These ten families had been in the house No. 153, which was damaged by water. Shelter was afforded to all the unfortunates at A. Lohman's Hotel, Washington and Fourteenth Streets. When the proprietor discovered the poor people out in the street he threw the doors wide open and invited all in. Then he aroused his help, and hot coffee and rolls were served.

Caring for the Homeless.

The loss on the buildings Nos. 155, 157, and 159, which were completely wrecked, is between $75,000 and $80,000. They were the property of John Bodenstein, a former Hoboken grocer. Not over a half dozen families in the three buildings carried any insurance, and their belongings were worth about $10,000.

The two fires, with their loss of life and homes to so many, caused the greatest calamity that has visited Hoboken in many years. The authorities were quick to act in face of the circumstances, and already active steps are being taken to provide relief to the homeless and suffering.

Mayor Fagan, when he discovered the extent of the losses, issued orders to Acting Poormaster Bell to issue supplies to the homeless and to see that all were provided for. Some had relatives in Hoboken and Jersey City, where they could be taken care of, but the majority were completely helpless. Temporary quarters were found for them by the Mayor and his aids, and a special meeting of the Common Council was promptly called to aid those who have nothing with which to begin life anew.

Among those thrown out of house and home were George Menoels, wife, and four children; Henry Hicks and family, Gustave Pierrez, a letter carrier, with his wife and two children; John Sullivan and family, R. Brown, wife, and two children; Martin Facilla, wife, and baby; Frederick Fusseck, wife, and two children; a family of the name of Wilson, and another of the name of Laurdault.

The Hudson Guild's Aims.

Every Wednesday night visitors are welcomed at the Hudson Guild House, at 308 West Twenty-seventh Street, which is under the supervision of Dr. J. L. Elliot. The guild is organized for the purpose of establishing boys' clubs, for proper amusement and supplementary teaching; also the maintenance of a kindergarten. Its chief aim, however, is to guide young men in the organization of clubs which shall furnish entertainment of the better sort, and classes that shall supplement the work of the schools. Owing to the enlargement of the work a larger number of contributors is necessary for its successful continuance.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Style and Utility Combined.
Sewing Tables, $7.00.

WHERE BANKERS WORK.

Dingy and Contracted Quarters in Two Rich Institutions.

The dignified bank President smiled quizzically as he observed his visitor glancing perplexedly about the dingy and contracted quarters in which so large an amount of business was being transacted. "All banks are not marble and rosewood," he remarked, "and there are some bank Presidents who manage to get along without cushioned chairs and velvet carpets."

The interior of this particular bank was indeed an exception to the general rule. It was one of the oldest and most substantial banking institutions in New York, and its appearance indicated its antiquity rather than its wealth. Everything about the place was severely plain and well worn, except the officers and clerks. They were mostly young, bright, and brisk.

Here an enormous amount of business is done each weekday on the second floor of an old-fashioned four-story brownstone building in Broadway. In front are the officers' quarters, easily accessible and screened only from the entrance by a ground-glass partition six or seven feet high. In a space about as long and as wide as the interior of an ordinary drawing room car are eight roller-top desks, four on one side and four on the other. These desks all bear evidences of long use. One is occupied by the President, another by the Vice President, a third by the Cashier, and a fourth by the Assistant Cashier. The other four desks, which are of smaller size, are used by confidential clerks and a typewriter. Not a square foot of space is wasted in this banking office, yet business is transacted without crowding and without friction.

Not more than two blocks away there is another dingy and antiquated looking bank, even richer than the first one. These two banks are entitled to twin premiums for shabbiness of attire, and yet each is a remarkably big dividend payer, and each has a surplus exceeding $5,500,000. The second institution mentioned has considerably more room than the first one. Although its ceiling is very low, the bank's various departments and private offices ramble away back into two or three odd looking alcoves. The bank furniture here is old and marred, much of the woodwork being chipped and fingermarked by two generations of customers. In the President's private office there is some hair-cloth furniture, a little ragged to be sure, but still dear to the hearts of some of the older Directors and depositors.

While there are few banking institutions in this city so plain and old-fashioned in their appearance as these two, there are likewise very few banks in which elegance and luxury are noticeable features. Conservatism and practical utility govern in the internal arrangement of New York banks almost without exception. Even in the more modern banking buildings, where the floors and walls are of marble and the railings of brass, there is no extravagant display in the matter of furniture. Leather and not velvet plush, is the prevailing upholstery, and parquet floors have almost entirely superseded carpets. Accessibility and not comfort is the consideration that now prompts the arrangement of a big bank's interior. As a rule a bank President is more accessible in New York than is a $2,000-a-year head of a department in a public office. In three out of every four banks in this city the desks of the President and the Cashier are placed in plain view, and within speaking distance of any visitor. This is especially true of the great down-town banks.

TORPEDO NETS ON CRUISERS.

The Question of the Adoption of the System Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The matter of torpedo nets for United States warships, referred to in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday, has been thus described in a recent issue of The Army and Navy Journal:

"The Bureau of Ordnance of the navy does not approve of torpedo nettings on account of their great weight, and cumbersomeness, which greatly interferes with the progress of a ship through the water. They are of little use, unless the ship be at anchor, and even then may be rendered useless by the attachments to torpedoes which will cut through the netting. The subject of adopting torpedo nettings was thoroughly considered by the Navy Department a few years ago and abandoned. They were rejected as valueless. Nearly all nations are discarding them at the present time."

It has not been understood that torpedo nettings are for use when vessels are away from anchorages, of course, and it has been stated in technical journals that no method of penetrating them by torpedoes has yet been found. The statement that nearly all nations are discarding them, moreover, strikes one as being an error, since, in the description of the Pince George in the same paper last week, it is mentioned that she "is provided with the latest system of net defense," while, in photographs of every recent addition to the British fleet (see "Army and Navy Illustrated,") the nettings are conspicuous.

The fitting of torpedo nets with booms and rigging to warships is not a matter of such rapidity and ease that it may be left for application till hostilities are declared. The work would have to be done at dockyards where the ships must go, and all vessels upon foreign stations would be defenseless against torpedo attack. If our ships are to have this protection or not, and the reasons for the delay or the rejection of the whole system, should be publicly explained.

H. L. B.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25, 1897.

THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

An Address by Grand Master Julius Harburger.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Former Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger of New York City, as Grand Master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, accompanied by William A. Gans, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, addressed the members of the order in this city to-day at Madison Hall, 87 East Madison Street.

Mr. Harburger was introduced by Judge Philip Stein, Supreme Court Justice of Cook County. Mr. Harburger said among other things:

"The National Convention of our order meets in your city within a few months to legislate for a fraternal brotherhood which has taken pattern of the Constitution of our country. For nearly fifty years have we live up to those American doctrines which have made our order famous for its enunciations and conception of the American idea in a Jewish benevolent organization. In New York City we have over 300,000 inhabitants of the Jewish faith—more than in any other city in the world. Your city comes next. These Jewish benevolent societies have a mission to fulfill in seeking to educate and upplife many of the emigrants as they settle upon our shores who are uninstructed in the ways of our Government. They have accomplished much, but more work for the betterment of mankind is still in store for us."

Doings of Paper Makers.

Information is received from Bellaire, Ohio, that the Buckeye Paper Mill, in West Wheeling, which has been operated by New York parties, is soon to suspend business. This mill made a specialty of novelties in paper, and for a while there was a good demand for its products. Recently, however, the market for paper novelties has become greatly contracted. A large addition is being built to the brick mill of the Mattineague Paper Company, in Mattineague, Mass., a portion of which will be equipped for the manufacture of photographic paper; for which the market demand is steadily increasing.

One hundred and fifty-five tons of paper were made in the Fort Edward Mill of the Glen Falls Paper Company within twenty-four hours last week.

The capital stock of the Poland Paper Company of Mechanic's Falls, Me., has been increased from $300,000 to $500,000.

There was 86,874 worth of paper exported from New York to Sydney, Australia, during the week ended Jan. 20.

TO AID CURRENCY REFORM

PLAN TO SUPPLEMENT THE WORK AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Public Agitation to be Kept Up by the Reform Club—W. S. Kelley's Pamphlet—Views on the Monetary Commission.

For some time previous to the Indianapolis monetary conference a great quantity of financial-reform literature was widely distributed by the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club, of which ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild is Chairman. A comprehensive statement of the ante-convention missionary work which was thus accomplished has been issued by the committee, together with the declaration that a public agitation of the subject is to be kept up on the same lines.

It is proposed by the committee to issue a series of pamphlets, which will in a measure supplement the labors of the Indianapolis conference. These pamphlets will contain a wide variety of proposals for currency reform, their chief purpose being to stimulate an intelligent discussion of the various aspects of the question. The first pamphlet was written by Walter Stuart Kelley, who reviews the whole monetary situation, beginning with the real grievance and the general demand for reformation and ending with a plan for the disposition of the greenbacks.

Walter Stuart Kelley's Plan.

"Heretofore the most difficult problem to a reform of the currency has been," says Mr. Kelley, "how to get rid of the greenbacks. It is the purpose of this paper to propose a solution of this problem; to propose a new National currency to take the place of all legal-tender paper money; that is, including United States notes (greenbacks) and Treasury notes, approximately $500,000,000, the currency to be floated in such a manner that, should it be desired, it could after a term of years be gradually and naturally retired.

"This new National currency is designed to fulfill the following conditions: To have the quality of automatically appearing and disappearing—as currency—to satisfy the wants of trade, and to relieve the National Government of the maintenance of a gold reserve for current redemption. The main feature of this new National currency is that it is to be interchangeable at any time at the National Treasury, or any of the Sub-Treasuries, at par with a new low-rate interest-bearing security, to be designated currency bonds, the bonds to bear 2½ per cent. interest and to be payable in gold.

"The $500,000,000 of greenbacks and Treasury notes would be replaced by a like amount of the new money, this in turn secured by $500,000,000 of currency bonds, with which the notes are to be freely interchangeable."

A digest of the two plans for financial reform, known respectively as the Carlisle plan and the Baltimore plan is being prepared by the Reform Club Currency Committee for public distribution.

E. Ellery Anderson.

Following are the views of E. Ellery Anderson on the subject of the proposed monetary commission:

"In my judgment the questions recently discussed by the monetary conference relating to the best form of currency, to the retirement of the greenbacks, and to the substitution of a safe elastic form of paper money, which shall not represent an obligation of the Government, but shall be subject to its supervision, present questions of infinite importance to the prosperity of our country.

"I approve of the suggestion of the appointment of an expert commission charged with the duty of taking testimony and reporting to the next session of Congress, so that such measures can be devised as will rectify the evils which the community has suffered under existing provisions of law."

Everett P. Wheeler.

Everett P. Wheeler said of the proposition to establish a monetary conference for the purpose of agitating the subject of currency reform: "I think that the plan recommended by the Indianapolis Convention is sound and judicious. It is certainly gratifying to see that public sentiment among intelligent men is developing along popular lines. A great deal of missionary work has been done for financial reform, especially by the Reform Club, and the proper committees of that organization propose to keep up the good work in a systematic manner.

"I think that the idea of having a Monetary Commission appointed is a very good method of pushing along this reform. Such a commission would naturally utilize other agencies, and in the end it would no doubt prove very important and useful. I have great hopes that the people of this country will come to a realization of the objects aimed at by this reform movement. The course of events in this matter, it seems to me, will be much the same as the public agitation preliminary to the resumption of specie payments.

"Present discussions and the general drift of sentiment are in the right direction, so far as they relate to the financial situation. When we reach the goal we will all probably wonder that we did not get there sooner."

Henry Hentz's Views.

Henry Hentz, who was one of the New York delegates to the Monetary Conference in Indianapolis, reached home late last Friday afternoon. Speaking of the work of the conference yesterday, he said: "All of the delegates are satisfied that the meeting will result in much good. It is to be hoped that Congress will act quickly in the matter of authorizing the appointment of a Monetary Commission. The country cannot afford to have financial reform delayed. The Indianapolis conference wisely determined not to consider or recommend any plans. Several plans were submitted, but the prevailing sentiment was that it would be better to leave them all for the consideration of the Monetary Commission when appointed. Discussion in that quarter will best tend to bring out the salient features. No plan suggested was perfect, in my opinion, but the best plan outlined was that of J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank of this city. I shall be greatly surprised if the plan eventually adopted does not practically agree with the views submitted by Mr. Rhoades, for in the main the latter met the approval of a large number of eminent financiers who attended the Indianapolis meeting."

Elevate the Confirmation.

Rev. Dr. Mendes in The American Hebrew.

The event of confirmation means a display which is often unfortunate. Girls are only human, and confirmation dresses are very pretty and becoming. And while at confirmation one's thoughts ought to be only spiritual, yet now that the poison of present giving has crept in, we cannot wonder if their thoughts wander to the materialities in silver or plush on the table at home. Furthermore, perhaps, some girl may find her spiritual emotions a little disturbed by the comparison of her own attire with another's. Or she may even be deterred from entering a confirmation class by being unable to afford the conventional costume. It is also suggested that where the teacher accepts a present some unspiritual thoughts are born. That is putting it mildly.

If we want to make confirmation lead to membership or active communion, we must divest it of unspiritual accompaniments. Plain dresses must be insisted upon. Presents must be discountenanced. In these two directions the co-operation of parents is necessary and assuredly could be obtained. The result would be the elevation of confirmation to a more spiritual plane in the minds of the majority of the confirmation class.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney, and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

THE JAY GOULD CLAIMANT

Mrs. J. F. Pierce, Who Calls Herself Mr. Gould's Daughter, About to Bring Suit.

A LOT OF DOCUMENTS READY.

Circumstantial Story of Her Claim Told by Her Husband, a Wyoming Printer, Coal Miner, and Populist Politician.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 31.—There is living in Rock Spring, Wyoming, a little coal mining town on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, a Mrs. J. F. Pierce, who claims to be the only legitimate child of the late Jay Gould and heir to all his millions. She says she has about finished the work of collecting the proof to substantiate her claims. She has a bundle of documentary evidence.

The suit for possession of her rights, which her lawyers promise to begin at an early day, no doubt will create in the East as great an interest as similar cases against Western millionaires have caused in California.

The Latest Evidence.

The latest evidence secured came from Grand Rapids, Mich., a day or two ago. It was in the form of an affidavit, the testimony of Isaac N. Ingraham, now seventy-eight years of age. It was given before Charles H. Bender, Commissioner, who states that in the Spring and Summer of 1853 and 1854 he worked for Jay Gould, then known as Jayson Gould, as a chain bearer. He knew of Gould's marriage to Sarah Ann Brown, Mrs. Pierce's mother, which was performed by the Rev. J. Hanna, a Methodist minister of New York City.

Gould and the woman, according to Ingraham's story, traveled together as man and wife during the first Summer Ingraham worked for Gould, and their relations were apparently happy.

J. Frank Pierce, this alleged son-in-law of the "ex-Wizard of Wall Street," and the alleged brother-in-law to the Countess Castellaine, is a printer, coal miner, and Populist politician of some local importance, having been a candidate for the Auditorship of the State of Wyoming upon that ticket in 1894.

The Husband's Story.

Mr. Pierce tells the following story:

"My wife is the oldest and only legitimate child of the late Jay Gould. Her mother was Sarah Ann Brown of Rouse's Point, Clinton County, N. Y. She was married to Jay Gould May 16, 1853, in New York City. The marriage certificate was given by the Rev. James Hanna, a Methodist minister.

"It was a child marriage, Jay Gould lacking a few days of being eighteen years of age, and Miss Brown being only a little past fifteen years. At the time of the marriage Miss Brown was visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, in New York. The uncle and aunt were witnesses to the marriage, and their names appear on the certificate. The child, now Mrs. Pierce, was born when her mother was only a little past sixteen years of age.

Separated on Account of Incompatibility.

"Mr. Gould and his wife were incompatible, and separated before the birth of the girl on Feb. 15, 1854.

"After the separation, Mrs. Gould returned to her home in Rouse's Point, where she asumed her maiden name of Brown, with the prefix Mrs. She never applied for a divorce, for the reason that, being a Catholic, she was opposed to divorces. In 1856, after Gould's marriage to Miss Ellen Miller, Mrs. Brown gave her baby, then two and one-half years old, in adoption to James and Mary Morton of St. Thomas, Canada West.

"In 1866 the Mortons moved to Hamilton, Caldwell County, Mo. They were weavers, and originally came from Paisley, England.

"Between farming and weaving they managed to subsist, but Miss Morton, as she was called, was forced to go out to work as a servant in private houses and hotels. When she was sixteen years old, she was married to William Cohns of Tatersville, Mo. Cohns turned out to be a drunkard, and in two years she secured a divorce from him. Of the foster parents, Mr. Morton is still living; Mrs. Morton died in 1891. The grandmother of my wife, I understand, is still living, her home being in Saugatuck, Mich.

Alleged Interview with Mr. Gould.

"My wife had always been told that her father was dead, but she was never freely convinced of the truth of the statement. After the death of the second Mrs. Gould, in 1889, my wife's mother had an interview with her husband, and informed him of the existence of their child. He promised to settle a certain amount upon the daughter, but his promise was never carried out.

"Early in 1891 a lady visited our home in Rock Springs and began to make inquiries of my wife about her early history, asking about her adoption, and seemed so familiar with all the particulars that my wife jumped to the conclusion that it was her own mother, and asked her the question direct.

"The lady said her name was Mrs. S. J. Downing, who had been employed by a man in New York City to hunt up the daughter, and from her my wife learned that her mother was still living in New York. She made a visit to Rouse's Point a short time after this, and then learned who her father was.

Thinks He Met Dr. Munn.

"In August, 1891, my wife and I went to Green River, Wyoming, and met a gentleman who represented himself as Jay Gould. I do not now believe it was Mr. Gould, but from the description I have since had I think it was his physician, Dr. Munn.

"The interview was held in Mr. Gould's private car, and in the conversation we related the above circumstances, to which he replied: 'If such is the case the best thing to do is to let it come to the light of day.'

"I wrote to my wife's mother of the interview, and in reply she came to Rock Springs in the Spring of 1892, when the whole matter was gone over. She said she would wait awhile to see if Mr. Gould would do anything for his daughter before taking action.

Advice of the Claimant's Mother.

"After Jay Gould's death in December, 1892, she again came to Rock Springs to ascertain if George Gould had taken any action in the matter, and learning that he had not, she authorized my wife to employ attorneys and commence suit.

"To all our letters George and Helen Gould have made no reply. During a recent visit to us my wife's mother told us to proceed as far as we could without her, but when it was necessary she would come forward and assist us.

"Our progress in collecting evidence has necessarily been slow, as we have had to hunt up the witnesses and then go through the tedious process of securing affidavits.

"We have just notified Mrs. Gould that we have gone as far as we can without her assistance, and that she must appear in the case, which she has agreed to do.

Marriage Certificate in Safe Keeping.

"I have the marriage papers and other proofs in a safety vault at Rock Springs, and it will not be long before we will have established my wife's identity and secured her rights.

"In regard to myself, I was born in Caldwell County, Mo., forty-three years ago. I first came West in 1872, and settled in Laramie City, Wyoming, when a boy of sixteen, and went to work for Deacon Hayford on The Laramie Sentinel. In 1879 I followed the crowd to Leadville during that great carbonate excitement. In 1884 I returned to Missouri and met my wife, and we were married in October, the year following. We returned to Wyoming in 1890. Since then I have been employed in the mines at Rock Springs."

Mr. Pierce has the appearance of an intelligent man, and is certainly very much in earnest in this matter. He is positive of his wife's parentage, and declares that in addition to the proofs cited, in many respects his wife strongly resembles her father, having the same piercing black eyes for which Mr. Gould was noted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

CABINET TALK AT CANTON

BELIEVED GOFF WILL NOT ACCEPT A PORTFOLIO.

Nothing Known as to McKinley's Intentions with Respect to New York —Possibility that a New Cabinet Office May Be Created.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 31.—With Major McKinley's inauguration a little more than four weeks off there still remains a good deal of work to do in the way of completing the Cabinet. No word has been received from Judge Goff, but the conviction grows that he will find it impossible to accept a portfolio. In case he shall decide not to go into the Cabinet, the whole question of Southern representation in that body will be reopened, and there will be another rush for Canton on the part of delegations in the interest of rival candidates.

There is no light to be had on the New York situation to-day, and there is reason to believe that the President-elect may not choose the last member of his Cabinet till he gets to Washington. It is also possible that no more of the Cabinet appointments may be announced before the list is sent to the Senate. The President-elect has taken the public into his confidence to a very considerable extent already, and may deem it wise to keep his own counsel during the next month.

Consideration of some of the candidates for the posts of assistants to the Cabinet officers is now in order.

It may be stated here that applications for appointment to the minor posts in the Diplomatic and Consular Service will not be considered until after April 1.

It is possible that the extra session of Congress may pass a bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry. If this shall be done there will be another Cabinet officer to appoint and a number of subordinate posts to fill.

Members of Congress who have visited Canton have talked a good deal about the wisdom and necessity of creating another department of the Government which would take in some of the semi-detached bureaus now nominally under the jurisdiction of the Treasury and Interior Departments.

Congressman James Wadsworth of New York had a long interview with Major McKinley to-day.

HITT LOOKING AHEAD.

May Become Assistant Secretary of State and Later Succeed Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Congressman Hitt does not flatly deny the story that he has been invited to become Assistant Secretary of State. Neither does he affirm it, but begs to be excused from saying anything on the subject.

There is little doubt, however, that if Mr. Hitt should signify a willingness to take the position, he could have it. But those who are close to him say that he values the place he now holds more highly than he does the Assistant Secretaryship of the Department of State.

It is one of the stories, however, that Mr. Hitt is giving the matter serious consideration, and that if he should accept it would be with the understanding that Mr. Sherman would resign as Secretary after a year or two of service and make room for Mr. Hitt's promotion to the head of the department.

People who have watched Senator Sherman lately, and who are acquainted with the state of his health, do not believe that he will be able to stand the wear and tear of Cabinet duties very long, and that he will be forced, as a matter of self-preservation, to retire from that high office after a brief term of service.

Wants Depew Sent to England.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The Argus to-day has an editorial article favoring the appointment of Chauncey M. Depew as Ambassador to England. The concluding paragraph reads:

"Mr. Depew is the beau ideal of an American diplomat, and President McKinley will not merely make no mistake, but will be fortunate if he secures the services of Chauncey M. Depew as Ambassador to Great Britain. In him the whole country will feel that it has an able and faithful representative, who will be the vigilant exponent and guardian of American honor and American interests."

FOR UNIVERSAL PROTECTION.

Some Comments on an Assembly Bill by Mr. Brennan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Beggars for special laws to protect their personal interest are so numerous that it appears as if a large number of people are reduced to a state of mendicancy.

About ten days ago it was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Brennan had offered a bill in the Assembly "punishing by a fine of $250 any person performing the functions of a lawyer not legally admitted to the bar." Pray how can laymen learn what the functions may be that lawyers claim as their special prerogatives? "Favors by legislators should be distributed equally."

If the Hon. Mr. Brennan wishes to pose as a genuine, unadulterated protectionist, he should immediately offer an amended bill for the protection of his constituents and the general public against exorbitant charges for so-called legal services, and make the lawyers responsible for loss resulting from errors made in the performance of such service. Mr. Brennan should offer a bill for universal protection, so that competition would be confined between those engaged in the same line of business. Then if any one has the audacity to interfere by performing the functions appertaining thereto, unless he be a competitor, both fine and imprisonment should be the punishment for such intermeddling. That is, if the Brennan theory is adopted.

Dry goods merchants must only sell dry goods; grocers sell groceries, butchers sell meat, milkmen sell milk, shoemakers make and sell shoes, lawyers practice law. Then woe to the greedy and avaricious capitalists who have combined for the love of gain, formed trusts, department stores, and other illegal combinations. Such institutions would be wiped out of existence by a grand swoop. Then it will not be necessary to send a committee of investigation on a junketing expedition to fish for gratuities and campaign thunder for the benefit of the party in power, and at the public expense, for the next election.

If members of the Legislature would remember what President Cleveland said, "Public office is a public trust," and act upon that principle, confidence would soon be restored; then we would not be obliged to wait for the prosperity which was promised by Mr. McKinley and his friends before the last election.

J. C. K.

New York, Jan. 25, 1897.

Vacation for Two Bank Presidents.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, and his family are to be the traveling companions of J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and his family on a recreation tour, which begins Feb. 13. Mr. Simmons says that, after dispensing with a holiday for several years, he is going "to be a boy again and have some fun." The travelers will be away until about April 15, and will go first to New Orleans by water, and then in a private car through Southern California and Mexico.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania is at the Windsor.

—James A. Dumont, Inspector General of steam vessels, is at the Murray Hill.

—Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—John B. Roach of Chicago, Charles G. Hutzler of Baltimore, and F. C. Park of Cleveland are at the Grand.

—J. B. Meeker of Philadelphia, S. A. Kent of Chicago, and J. C. Goldthwaite of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Hoffman.

—Col. John Hay of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Young of Philadelphia are at the Buckingham.

—J. E. Norton of Chicago and George B. Carter, Frank S. Busser, and George M. Perry of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Arthur Dyer of Albany, F. W. Craighead of Baltimore, V. H. Becker of Cleveland, and W. A. Gould of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—W. Royal Stokes of Baltimore, Charles B. Luther of Boston, Robert H. Thompson of Troy, and James Forsyth of Owego are at the Gilsey.

—George R. Wales of Boston, H. D. Cable of Chicago, H. W. Hartman of Pittsburg, and H. D. Turney of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Holland.

—W. J. Conway of Milwaukee, Herbert B. Church of Boston, Walter G. Wallace of Cleveland, and Frank M. Leland of San Francisco are at the Imperial.

—Herbert Beerbohm Tree of London, George Bleistein of Buffalo, Lynde Harrison of New Haven, and Alfred Slidell of New Orleans are at the Waldorf.

—Sir Charles Ross of Montreal, Capt. J. R. Bartlett, United States Navy; Prof. T. S. C. Lowe of Pasadena, Cal., and Gen. Sylvester Dering of Utica are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Breslin, carpets; J. Whalen, represents; Grand Hotel.

—Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; G. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Davidow, M.; Scranton, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Flint, dry goods and notions, 431 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Donaldson, William, & Co., Minenapolis, Minn.; C. F. Leban represents, 431 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Wright, shawls and skirts, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Levison, represents, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Fish & Tuttle, Chicago, Ill.; S. E. Fish, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

—Friend Brothers' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. H. Friend, woolens, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

—Friend Brothers' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Friedberg, tailors' trimmings, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

—Garratt, E. D., & Co., Galveston, Texas; E. D. Garratt, dry goods, &c., 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and boys' clothing, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Conn, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; D. Jenner, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Krolik & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Krolik, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; I. Kuh, dry goods and woolens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, silk dress goods and domestics; Hotel Metropole.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Major, jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces; Hotel Imperial.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss H. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Metropole.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Conrad, perfumery; Hotel Metropole.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Wallingford represents; Hotel Metropole.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; E. Blout, books and stationery; Stuart House.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks, 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Birkle, represents, 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods, 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Menken, The J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; R. Thomas, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

—Marks, Rochenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; I. Marks, dress goods, linens, and laces, 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

—O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

—O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Brien, represents; St. Denis Hotel.

—Pollak & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; I. Pollak, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

—Pollak & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; J. C. Curtis, dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.

—Shillito, The John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motler, domestics and flannels, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

—Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, piece goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

—Timothy, Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Timothy, dry goods, 473 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Trepanier, J., Des Moines, Iowa; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARTSVILLE, Mass., Jan. 31.—The residence of Joseph C. Collins was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss, $15,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 31.—The plant of the Scranton Illuminating, Heat and Power Company was almost destroyed by fire today, causing a loss of $50,000.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Jan. 31.—Fire this morning burned the block at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, causing a loss of $20,000. The building was owned by J. C. Byle of Evans City. Arbuthnot & Co., grocers, lose $2,000, and William Nixon, gentlemen's furnishings, loses $6,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—1,317 Broadway; Broadway Cycle Academy; damage, $350.

—1:50 A. M.—233 Third Avenue; Simon Spandau; damage, $10.

—8:50 A. M.—174 Allen Street; Jacob Hyman; damage slight.

—10:50 A. M.—230 East Forty-second Street; William Raper; damage, $10.

JONAH AND THE WHALE

THE REV. DR. REMENSNYDER DEFENDS THE NARRATIVE.

He Finds It No More Wonderful than Other Miracles, and Denounces Scoffers—The Rev. Dr. Potter on the Same Subject.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, preached yesterday morning on the Gospel narrative of Jonah and the whale. His text was taken from Jonah i., 17, and ii., 1: "Now, the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah, and Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. And Jonah prayed unto the Lord his God, out of the fish's belly."

"The present attacks on the Gospel narrative of Jonah," said Dr. Remensnyder, "come not alone from the ranks of skeptics and scoffers, for these we must always look for, but from a much more significant and shameful direction—from a minister in charge of a nominally Christian congregation. It is not strange to hear the voice of the scoffing infidel raised in public and in private against the miracles reported in holy Scripture, but it is a sadly novel thing to hear the pastor of a Christian flock, not in private, but in the house of God itself, from his pulpit, on the Lord's day, assail the miracle of Jonah.

"But this is not all. The assault was not made in a solemn, dignified manner, as befitted the place and the occasion, but the Scriptural story was handled with such levity and ridicule that we are told the hearers actually broke forth into laughter. Such a spectacle as this in a Christian sanctuary is rare, indeed, and, for my part, I have no words strong enough to condemn the sacrilege of the preacher and the irreverence of his congregation

"This story of Jonah and the whale," he continued, "stands in just the same category as all the other miracles narrated in the Holy Book. They belong in the domain of the supernatural, and will be accepted or rejected according to our faith in the inspired Word of God.

What of Other Miracles?

"If we reject Jonah, what about the parting of the Red Sea, the fall of manna in the wilderness, the fall of Jericho when Joshua blew his horn? Not only this, but what shall we do with the miracles recorded of our Lord, and, indeed, what becomes of that crowning miracle of miracles, most momentous and incredible of them all—the death and glorious resurrection of Christ? How is the story of Jonah more difficult to believe than any or all of the others? We must accept or reject them as a whole.

"Some people appear to think that the world is having something new in all these assaults upon the Bible. On the contrary, the Apostles were scarcely dead before the pagan writers began their attacks. The strongest and keenest ever made was by Celsus in the very early centuries of the Gospel. He was deep, learned, and caustic, and his arguments are substantially the same as those used by the scientific opponents of Christianity to-day. Celsus derided miracles on general principles as against all the laws of matter, but his chief attack was the miracle of God appearing on this earth as a man. Julian the Apostate and Porphyry aimed their skepticism at the whole Gospel narrative, and in far stronger terms than we meet with to-day.

"Special ridicule seems to be pointed now from the pulpit against Jonah offering up a prayer to God from the belly of the whale. They say no man could live three days in such a place; that this whale that swallowed Jonah must have been specially invented for the occasion, &c. Nearly any ordinary-sized whale could find plenty of room for a man, and why shouldn't Jonah live there three days? How is that any more wonderful than the three children of Israel living in that seven-times heated furnace of Nebuchadnezzar? All the rest of that book of Jonah, the history, the geography, is correct. Why, then, discard that part of the narrative which relates the unusual means God took to cure Jonah of his stubbornness and unbelief?

"But if this Old Testament story is preposterous and was never intended for Christians to believe as written, what about the indorsement it received from our Saviour? As reported by St. Matthew, these words were used by Christ: 'An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign, but there shall be no sign given unto it but the sign of the prophet Jonah, for, as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.' This bears out the charge of St. Paul that the Jews of his day did not understand the prophets. In this story of Jonah as in others of the prophets we must see the prophetical types and figures of the coming of the Messiah. In the narrative of Jonah and the death and resurrection of Christ the parallelism is perfect. Both cried unto God from the hell of deep affliction, both were three days concealed from man's sight, and both were rescued by God from death.

"Again, the calm upon the sea which followed the casting out of Jonah from the vessel typifies the result of Christ's visitation to earth and our redemption from the vortex of sin. The billows ceased upon the ocean of misery and death. Over all came a holy calm."

Dr. Remensnyder said the very form of the prayer used by Jonah from the whale's belly was almost an echo of the forms of supplication venerable in his day. It was radiant with the intercession and victories of the psalmist and the prophets of old. This constitutes another inherent argument in favor of the truth of the story. It shows its divine origin. Certainly the deity which creates dumb creatures can make them serve His will, or endow them with a voice like Balaam's ass. The men of that day who lived in Jonah's time never ridiculed the marvelous story. They feared God, repented in sackcloth and ashes, and turned from their evil ways.

DR. ABBOTT ON PROVERBS.

Continuation of the Sermons on the Bible as Literature.

Dr. Lyman Abbott continued his series of sermons last evening on "The Bible as Literature," his subject being "The Proverbs of the Hebrew People." The seats of the church were full and the aisles crowded.

The preacher said he intended to let the Proverbs speak for themselves, instead of describing them, and presented selections illustrating some peculiar characteristic of the Book, to show the purpose of the old writers, their pathos, their wit and humor, and their eloquence.

"Proverbs," said the speaker, "are necessarily fragments of truth. They are often, therefore, untrue; if they are to be measured by scientific standards—and they are sometimes—they are self-contradictory. The true writer of proverbs does not hesitate to put down the contradictions of personal experience, as for instance: 'Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be like unto him.' 'Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit.' Both of these experiences are common in controversy. The net result is: Don't answer him at all."

Dr. Abbott said there are two conceptions of the Bible. According to one view, the voice speaking in these books must be one and the authority one. The other recognizes that God has spoken through men of different temperaments and characteristics, who interpreted His message with different degrees of accuracy.

"We are not," continued, the preacher, "to look to this book for philosophy or theology, for if we do we shall not find it. It contains no creed, and it contains no elements out of which a creed can be formed. It contains no ethical system, and no elements out of which one can be formed. It is not and does not purport to be scientific. You can find in it no hint of the great doctrines of Christianity. These fragments of wisdom are all deliberately and intentionally without system. It is in no sense, therefore, a theological work; it contains no suggestion of the coming Messiah; no hint of the immortality of the soul; no reference to sacrifice, and practically none at all, to ceremonial law. In other words, the point of view of the writers of Proverbs is the point of view of a man who takes this life not as it ought to be, but as it really is."

Further on he said that we find much that is satirical and humorous. He quoted Prof. J. W. Beecher as saying that Proverbs are remarkably rich in humor, and that most readers fail to appreciate this, because of our solemn way in looking at the Bible. This was construed by the congregation as an indirect reference to the action of the Congregational ministers last week. In his reading the Proverbs Dr. Abbott quoted that one wherein it is said that a man who mixes in a quarrel which doesn't concern him is like a man who takes a dog by the ear. Dr. Abbott paused after he had said that, and then added that, in his opinion, an excellent sermon could be preached on that point in reference to the United States Senate. The congregation laughed at this and Dr. Abbott smiled.

THE STORY HAS A MORAL.

The Rev. Dr. Potter Says All Things Are Possible with God.

Jonah was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter's sermon in the Welsh Church in East Tenth Street yesterday morning, and he made several critical allusions to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott for presuming to question the truth of the story.

"What is the wonder about Jonah?" asked the preacher. "It is a great fish story, and, unlike any other story. When a man tells a story about catching a great fish you may doubt him, but when the fish catches him it is true. I do not know nor care whether Jonah swallowed the fish or the fish swallowed Jonah. If no such fish had been created God could all the same have put it there to swallow that prophet."

Dr. Potter told of a certain banker who had committed irregularities and escaped from the city on a steamer. The steamer was wrecked, and many on board were drowned, but the banker was saved, and returned and gave $70,000 for good works.

Dr. Potter contended that the story was to be used to illustrate a moral. If God calls a man to do a certain work, he said, it is useless for him to shirk the work or to try and escape from the scene of his destined labors.

Before beginning his sermon Dr. Potter said the case of the ejectment of the congregation from the Baptist Tabernacle, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, would come up in the courts this week, and something might develop.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS'S FUNERAL

It Will Be Held To-morrow Afternoon at Bala.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were completed to-day. The funeral will take place at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next. It will be held from Mr. Roberts's late country residence at Bala Station, just outside of the city limits, and where he died.

The Rev. Charles S. Ohnstead, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Asaph, which Mr. Roberts built and endowed at Bala, will read prayers at the house. The body will then be borne to St. Asaph's, where the funeral services will be conducted by Bishop Whittaker of the Eastern Diocese of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Dr. William McConnell, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Church here, but now rector of a Brooklyn church, and Mr. Ohnstead.

The interment will be in the Roberts family vault at East Laurel Hill Cemetery, in this city. The honorary pall bearers will be the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Presidents of the various railroads forming the General Traffic Association. The active pall bearers will be eight colored porters, who have been longest in the service of the company at the Broad Street Station in this city.

MR. ROBERTS'S SUCCESSOR.

Frank Thomson Likely to be Pennsylvania's President.

The death of George B. Roberts will, it is expected, raise Frank Thomson to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. For nine years he has been First Vice President of the lines east of Pittsburg, while James McCrea has been First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Although the two First Vice Presidents are of equal rank, Mr. Thomson's duties have kept him at the headquarters of the system and in constant association with President Roberts. In most matters where the Pennsylvania's interests have been represented publicly Vice President Thomson has, next to Mr. Roberts, figured as the most prominent representative of the system.

Like the President whose career has just closed, Frank Thomson has grown up in the service of the Pennsylvania lines, and, like Mr. Roberts, he also ranks high as an all-round railroad man. He is now about fifty-five years old, and has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company since he was seventeen years old. He began as a laborer in the shops at Altoona, and soon attracted the attention of Thomas A. Scott by his energy, industry, and natural ability. Young Thomson developed uncommon mechanical talents, and worked his way through every department of railway construction. During the war of the rebellion he also evinced great executive ability in superintending the transportation of troops and of munitions of war. He was at that period detailed for duty in the military railroad department of the Government.

In the Fall of 1871 Mr. Thomson accompanied Grand Duke Alexis on a railroad tour through the country as the managing representative of the Pennsylvania Road. In March, 1873, he was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power, and on July 1, 1874, became General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines extending from New York to Pittsburg, together with the various lines of the Philadelphia and Erie, the Northern Central, and the Baltimore and Potomac. In October, 1882, he was elected Second Vice President, and in June, 1888, was promoted to be First Vice President.

Trolley Car Runs into a House.

At 10:50 o'clock yesterday morning a trolley car on the North Hudson line jumped the track in Central Avenue, Jersey City. The car was going so fast that it ran on to the sidewalk and into the residence of H. D. Meyers, 472 Central Avenue. The front door and the casings were forced in and the house damaged $200. The only damage done to the car was a broken fender. There were only two passengers in the car. Robert Riley, thirty years old, of 64 East Forth Street, New York, received a bad cut on his left hand, and Luigi Sturl, forty years old, of 8 Union Street, Brooklyn, had his right knee badly bruised. The motorman and conductor were uninjured.

Funeral of a Fire Victim.

The funeral services of Thomas Liddell, the fireman who died from injuries received in the incendiary fire at 84 Canal Street, Jersey City, last Monday, were held yesterday at his home, 107 Railroad Avenue. Mayor Wanser, Fire Commissioners John Brennan, John J. Cone, and Thomas D. Mills, and Assistant Chief John T. Denmead were present. The department was represented by the Commandant and seven members of each company. The pall bearers were also firemen. The Rev. J. L. Wells, assistant pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, officiated. The interment was in the Jersey City Cemetery.

Death of Moritz Auerbach.

Moritz Auerbach, sixty-four years old, an employe of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who attempted suicide by inhaling illuminating gas in his room, at 326 East Fourteenth Street, Jan. 21, died from the effects of the gas Thursday at Bellevue Hospital. He was born in Germany, and it is said he has a wife living there. So far as is known, he had no relatives in this country. The body was buried at Bayside.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HARM DONE BY ALARMISTS

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF RICH AND POOR.

Rabbi Gottheil at Temple Emanu-El Argues Against Socialistic Ideas and Declares the Laborer Profits by the Extravagance of the Wealthy.

"Rights and Wrongs of Rich and Poor" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Rabbi Gottheil yesterday morning at Temple Emanu-El. His address was plainly pointed at the adverse criticism of the coming Bradley Martin ball, and was a rebuke to those who profess to look upon every laborer as an unthinking Socialist, unable to appreciate that the lavish expenditure of wealth is an ostentatious disregard of his less fortunate condition.

"In thinking of the rights of the poor," began Dr. Gottheil, "I am reminded of the old Mosaic law, 'Thou shalt not favor the poor in giving judgment,' and I stand here upholding the strict observance of the Hebrew code. The Socialistic or Anarchistic ideas are wrong.

"The alarmist does as great harm as either the Socialist or Anarchist, sometimes greater. Just at the present time we have an instance of this. The life of business depends upon the confidence in the existing order of things. The least suspicion of danger drives capital to cover, checks enterprise, and paralyzes trade. It means the drying up of the sources from which the laborer derives his living. Capital does not wait to investigate the truth of rumors, but quickly seeks safety. Great harm is done by the alarmist who represents the rich as callous and blind to the sufferings of the struggling poor. It is an unpardonable injustice to represent them as reveling in indulgences and caring more for display than their duties to the needy.

"There may be such among them, but they are not patterns of the prevailing spirit. None are better aware of this than the minister. Why should not they receive public recognition? Is it not a wiser and a more conservative policy to make the poor feel the compassion which lingers in the hearts of the more fortunate? Is it not a more effective antidote to Socialistic and Anarchistic contagion than the opposite method?

"We ministers live in glass houses and ought to be careful of our stone throwing. Our magnificent churches and parsonages, our holy festivals and complimentary receptions are surely not models of simplicity. When, some years ago, the new cathedral (Bishop Potter's) was started, loud protests were heard over the alleged waste of millions. The cry was set up that the expenditure was entirely out of time, and, moreover, was a revival of mediaevalism. Our weekly services might fall under the same charge, but no one would maintain that the services were more acceptable if less expensive.

"Lastly, I want to plead for this right for the laborer, namely, that he should be credited with knowing what is best for himself. He is not a slave whose thinking powers his owner has confiscated. And he is decidedly of the opinion that to preach economy to the rich when there is a dearth of employment is about the worst thing that can be done to him. The laborer does not stop to ask who it is that is enriched by lavish expenditure, but whether such expenditure will furnish him a chance to provide for his household. It is a mistake to think that any tradesman, florist, caterer, tailor, or jeweler can get rich without the aid of the laborer. Things needed by the rich do not come by the mere stamping of the foot or the waving of a magician's wand. The labor of the craftsman is indispensable."

DR. PETERS PROPHESIES RUIN.

He Likens the Present Era to the Luxurious Days of Rome and Greece.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church yesterday preached on the subject, "The Use and Misuse of Money."

"Our social problems," he said, among other things, "remain unsolved because the self-interest of Cain, rather than the uplifting hand of Christ, still rules our civilization. What this world wants is Christ's teaching practically applied as the one solvent for all our social evils. The vast wealth of the country should not be hoarded nor lavishly squandered, but should be generously employed in the service of humanity.

"When a vast sum of money is expended by some of our wealthy people on a single night's entertainment there is a consequent evil in that the very poor are rendered discontented with their own life of hardship and suffering. It is said by the defenders of this extravagance at a single entertainment that good is done by giving employment to tradespeople. There is much fallacy in that argument.

"I thank God for a country like ours, where a poor man may become rich, and where the highest honors are open to the humblest citizen. But this blessing is being turned into a curse when the families of these same men use their vast wealth and their high social position in endeavoring to outrival each other, parade themselves before the public, ape the fashions of Europe, and marry their daughters to titled mendicants.

"Our enormous wealth and its rapid increase is threatening us with a gross materialism and bodes to bring our Republic to the downfall that came to the Pagan nations of Rome, Greece, and other powerful countries that were ruined through luxury.

"Bancroft, the historian, tells us that 'sedition is born in the lap of luxury,' and just as surely as the prodigal extravagance caused by the profuse magnificence of Louis Le Grand plunged France into a revolution, just as surely will history repeat itself, and our country will have cause to regret in the future the present tendency toward sensual, reckless, wicked prodigalities. The claim that the extravagance of the rich helps the poor by giving them employment is wrong. The money that is spent for passing pleasure stops with the spending. The same money spent by such philanthropists as Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, or John D. Rockefeller, in a hospital, a college, or decent dwellings, does good and goes on doing good.

"Wealth is an opportunity for doing good. I am not making a crusade against wealth. I am seeking to have you feel your responsibility to use your wealth unselfishly for the welfare of all. You are not to deprive yourselves of all luxuries. God meant that we should have happiness in this world, and that we should get pleasure out of it. Poverty is not a passport to heaven, nor is wealth a barrier."

John E. Redmond in Brooklyn.

A fair-sized audience gathered at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn last evening to hear the Irish leader and member of Parliament John E. Redmond deliver his speech on "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament." Mr. Redmond was introduced by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court. His address was for the most part an account of the achievements of Charles Stewart Parnell and his successful career during his years in Parliament.

Mr. Redmond and Bourke Cockran will make speeches at the meeting to advocate the release of Irish prisoners now confined in England and Ireland for political offenses at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, to-morrow night. The admission will be 50 cents.

Neither Favored Bicycling.

The Rev. Merle Smith lectured last night in the Central Presbyterian Church on "The Perils of the Sabbath." He condemned ball playing and bicycling, and implored his congregation to do all in their power to secure the observance of a puritanical instead of a Continental Sunday.

At yesterday's service, in the series of revival meetings being held at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. A. C. Dixon declared that to him the ugliest thing in the world is a woman on a bicycle. He admitted that his daughter rides a wheel.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

Prof. Gottheil Delivered the Last of His Series of Lectures.

Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil delivered the fifth and last lecture of his course on "The Geography of Palestine" at Temple Emanu-El last evening.

The special subject last evening was, "The Present Condition of Palestine and Its Future."

Prof. Gottheil presented the question as to the future of Palestine from a religious and from a political point of view.

Under the head of the return of the Jews to an agricultural life, after comparing Palestine and Argentina, he asked: "Can Jews again become agriculturists? Can Palestine support a large agricultural and industrial population?" He replied to both in the affirmative, and showed why.

On the political questions involved in the colonization of Palestine, the speaker was distinct and unequivocal, maintaining that the unsuccessful attempts at assimilation rendered it necessary to have a strictly neutral state that would serve as a court of arbitration for all nations.

"Such a movement as the persecution of the Jews in Russia," he said, "could not have happened if Palestine had been a purely independent State, safe from assault on all sides, and empowered to consider and decide international and inter-State difficulties."

He upheld strongly the plan for a Jewish state formulated by Dr. Theodor Herzl of Vienna. He stated that the Jewish people are active, and the movement had received a strong impetus from Sir Moses Montefiore, Lord Shaftesbury, and Lawrence Oliphant, and was being strongly considered by the Alliance Israelite of Paris.

After dwelling upon the results of the Russian persecutions and giving a history of the various colonies in Palestine, Prof. Gottheil concluded with the showing made by Palestine at the Berlin Exposition last year.

The second course of lectures will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, on "Jewish Ethics; Methods of Instruction," at Temple Emanu-El, commencing Feb. 14, at 8:15 P. M.

EXPERT NURSES OF THE POOR.

Christ Church in Brooklyn Has Organized a Corps.

The Rev. Dr. J. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, has at last been able to give practical effect to his cherished plan of having in his parish a body of trained nurses, working under the auspices of the church. He has been giving time and study to this project for years, and has aroused a sentiment among his friends and parishioners that promises to yield substantial results.

At Christ Church, last night, seven young women were formally admitted to membership in the Working Order of Christian Helpers, the new organization which has grown out of Dr. Darlington's efforts. The announcement of such a ceremony proved sufficient to crowd the large church, even in the aisles. The edifice was tastefully decorated with pines, evergreens, and flowers, and a special musical programme of high merit was rendered. After singing and prayer, the rector stated that Dr. Isaac W. Catlin, the medical director of the candidates, would present them.

Dr. Catlin, who is an enthusiastic colaborer with Dr. Darlington in the new project, stated that he considered it a great privilege to stand before so large an audience in that holy place to explain a holy work.

"The lack of intelligence and Christian sympathy in the sick room," said he, "means the loss of many a valuable life. It has retarded the work of the physician in the years gone by, for with all the efforts being put forth to furnish trained nurses for the sick the supply is never equal to the demand.

"It should be intelligence or nothing in the case of the sick. In this responsible work, where human life is at stake, incompetence and indifference will not do. How strange it is that until now there has been no plan developed for the special preparation of women on these lines. The great question of the past, in medical circles and among pastors, was, How shall we furnish intelligent help in the sick room without regard to the financial ability of patients? That question we are now beginning to answer."

He explained that funds were coming in quite liberally to enable the church to carry on the work. A building will be erected as a home for these nurses. He paid a high tribute to Dr. Darlington's labor among the poor.

Dr. Darlington also made an explanation of the scope of the work, and he appealed to the congregation for more candidates. He praised the bravery and consecration of the young women, and denounced with some indignation parties who had found fault with the costume of the order. The women wear a dark-blue gown and a small bonnet and veil. Dr. Darlington thought it very small to point out objections to the costume when the prime thing was the service of the Master in ministering to the poor. He also corrected the impression that the order was a branch of the Roman Catholic Order of Visitation. Dr. Darlington said that women who felt that they had no purpose in life ought to join the order.

Salvationists Aiding the Poor.

Hungry, homeless men continued to make application for shelter and food at the Salvationists' headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, up to midnight Saturday, and the number relieved was over 1,000. They were given a supper of bread and butter and hot coffee in the evening.

Then a breakfast of bread and butter, soup, and coffee was served to poor women and children. A large notice stating that a breakfast would be given to women and children had been put out on the sidewalk in front of headquarters, but comparatively few saw it, for only a little over 200 women and children appeared yesterday morning.

The place was again open to the poor last evening, and hundreds of men applied there for food and shelter.

He Called the Fire Engines.

Allen Frasar, who lives at 17 East Twelfth Street, was arrested yesterday for ringing a fire alarm at Fourth and Macdougal Streets. A number of fire engines arrived, and when the man was asked where the fire was he answered at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. He spoke rather incoherently, and Policeman Binning took him to the Mercer Street Station. A number of the man's friends went there and explained that he had been under surveillance until yesterday, when he was permitted to go out for a walk. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

Cars Come Together in Union Square.

Cable Car No. 120, while turning the corner from Broadway into Union Square, collided with a Cross-Town Blue Line car, which was passing into the cable tracks at Fifteenth Street. The motorman of the cable car tried to stop, but was unable to do more than come to a reduced speed. The cable car crashed into the front platform of the horse car, and James A. McCoy, forty years old, the driver, of 229 West Twenty-seventh Street, was slightly bruised on the arm and side. Neither of the cars were damaged.

Fatal Stroke of Apoplexy.

The man who was found unconscious in front of 263 Bowery Saturday night, and died an hour later in Gouverneur Hospital, was identified yesterday as Jacob Günst of 371 Pleasant Avenue. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Günst formerly kept a restaurant in Grand Street, but retired from active business about seven years ago.

Not Reached by Life Savers.

The life-saving crew of the Sandy Hook station, which started to put off in response to signals of distress at 1:15 A. M. yesterday from a vessel in the east channel, was unable to launch its boat on account of the ice inside the Hook. A tug was seen in the vicinity of the distressed craft, however, and, it is supposed, rendered all the aid necessary. The identity of the vessel could not be learned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

MATTERS THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED THIS WEEK.

Many Bills of Interest to be Taken Up by Committees—Plans of the Lexow Trust Committee—The Greater New York Problem.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The annual appropriation bill and Assemblyman Emmet's bill authorizing the Westchester County Judge to appoint a new Commissioner of Jurors for that county are a special order in the Assembly for Monday night. The latter bill in effect legislates out of office a Republican, who belongs to that portion of the party headed by Judge William H. Robertson, and it is designed to have the County Judge appoint an adherent of Senator J. I. Burns, the County Judge being one of Senator Burns's political friends.

The Parshall bill, allowing canal transportation companies to have unlimited capital, will have a hearing before the Assembly Canals Committee Tuesday afternoon.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads will have a hearing before the Assembly on Assemblyman Bondy's bill providing that street surface electric railway companies in this State shall provide vestibuled cars for the protection of employes between Nov. 1 and April 1.

Assemblyman Philo's bill providing that the Oneida County Equalization Board shall consist of three members from each Assembly district, will be considered by the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs Wednesday afternoon. An interesting hearing is promised then on the measure. At present the county districts control the making up of the county equalization table. If this bill passes it will enable the City of Utica to have something to say regarding the matter, as it requires seven votes to adopt the equalization table.

The "pure beer" bills, pending in the Legislature, will be considered Wednesday afternoon at a joint hearing, to be given in the Senate Chamber by the Senate Committee on Public Health and the Assembly Excise Committee. The brewers object, especially to that provision in the bills which requires that lager beer shall not be sold until six months after the date of manufacture, and to another provision fixing a stated standard for beer.

Assemblyman Hill's bill, extending to July 1 next the time in which horseshoers must file their certificates to enable them to continue their vocation without passing the State examination, and Assemblyman Austin's measure to prevent "fake" reserve sales by auctioneers, and authorizing the State Controller to appoint an agent, at a salary of $3,000, to see that the laws governing auctioneers are not violated, will have hearings Wednesday afternoon, before the Assembly Committee on General Laws.

The Assembly Cities Committee has set down a number of New York City measures for hearing Tuesday afternoon, and a number of Brooklyn measures for Thursday afternoon. Among the bills which the committee will consider Tuesday is that of Assemblyman Brennan, providing a pension fund for the employes connected with the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, outside of the bridge policeman. The New York City Riverside Drive Extension bill will also have a hearing the same afternoon.

One of the most interesting hearings of the week will be that on Senator Cantor's measure providing for cheap gas in New York and a municipal commission, to supervise the operations of the gas companies, so far as they concern the public. The hearing will be held Thursday afternoon, before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations.

A bill will be introduced this week abolishing the commission having in charge the completion of the State Capitol Building and devolving the powers of the commission upon Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works. The measure has the approval of Gov. Black.

A number of New York City bills have been set down for hearing Thursday afternoon, before the Senate Cities Committee. Among them are Senator Ford's Pneumatic Tube bill, Senator Page's, prohibiting the passage of merchandise trucks through New York City parks above Fifty-ninth Street; Senator Martin's, providing the New York City police pension shall be paid in monthly installments, and Senator Ford's, giving the New York City Park Department jurisdiction over the use of fences facing parks for advertising purposes.

State Controller Roberts is preparing a bill embodying the recommendations contained in his annual report, that an increased inheritance tax be levied on all estates over $1,000,000. Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation, is investigating the question, and will introduce the bill if he becomes satisfied that there is no constitutional objection to Controller Roberts's suggestion.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Investigation of Trusts to Begin Some Day This Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Lexow committee will hold another preliminary meeting Tuesday afternoon, when it is expected final arrangements will be completed for the speedy prosecution of the investigation of trusts. The first meeting for the taking of testimony will be held in New York City Thursday or Friday.

Commissioner McDonough of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics is preparing a statement in answer to the committee's request for a list of trusts existing in the State and their effect upon production and wages. This statement will give an idea of the wages and production for the last five years of corporations which have filed reports with the department, and will be taken from a table now being constructed. Commissioner McDonough can give the committee no information regarding the existence of trusts and their operations, as he says he has no official knowledge that trusts are operating in this State.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Legislature Not Decided How to Grant Commission More Time.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The solution by the Legislature of the request of the Greater New York Commission that the time for reporting the charter be extended from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20 does not seem easy.

The Republican leaders differ as to the method that should be pursued. Some hesitate to believe that the extension can be granted by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, as the time fixed for the committee to report is fixed by law. They hold that an extension of time can only be secured by an amendment to the original law, which designated Feb. 1 as the date on which the charter should be submitted to the Legislature.

If the extension is made by law the bill would have to be sent to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City for their approval before it could be sent to the Governor. The question will come up in the Senate to-morrow night, and probably in the House.

GRADE-CROSSINGS BILL.

A Measure Proposed by the State Railroad Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A bill providing for the gradual extinction of grade crossings in the State, which has been prepared by the State Railroad Commission, will be introduced in the Legislature this week. The Commissioners say the bill is satisfactory to all interests, and that it will become a law this year.

It provides that where a grade crossing is changed to an overhead or underground crossing, 50 per cent. of the cost shall be borne by the railroad company, 25 per cent. by the municipality, and 25 per cent. by the State, but not more than $100,000 shall be expended by the State for such purposes in any one year.

Hereafter, under the provisions of the bill, steam roads are not to be constructed across highways at grade, nor are highways hereafter laid out to cross steam roads at grade. The Railroad Commission is empowered by the bill to determine when grade crossings are dangerous and to recommend changes.

ARREST OF FORGER STOUT.

After Eluding the Authorities for Five Years, He Has Been Apprehended in Cincinnati, the Police Say.

The police of this city announced yesterday that Thomas H. Stout is under arrest in Cincinnati. He has been a fugitive for over five years, and, like Latimer E. Jones, has spent most of the time since leaving New York in Europe.

Stout was for several years confidential bookkeeper of the Wall Street firm of Jones, Kenneth & Hopkins. He was always considered a man of integrity until his disappearance in September, 1891. Then it was found that he had forged the firm's name to checks on the Holland Trust Company of 99 Cedar Street, aggregating $16,000.

Among Stout's duties as bookkeeper he deposited the firm's money and drew such sums as were needed for office use. In this way he became acquainted with the bank officials, and it was an easy matter to have whatever checks he presented honored. The police hunted high and low for him, using photographs and thousands of printed descriptions. He was finally traced to London, but could not be found.

It was learned that he left England and went to Paris and Antwerp. In London he was known as Appleton, and in Paris as Graham. He dealt in American securities, and had relations with New York brokers, none of whom suspected his identity. He disappeared from Paris in time to escape arrest. The police were completely baffled and gave up the chase.

A short time ago the Holland Trust Company requested the police to renew their efforts. A reward of $250 was offered, and new descriptions were sent out. Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau received a telegram on Friday from Cincinnati announcing Stout's arrest in that city. The bank officials were notified, and C. J. Libaire, the cashier, left immediately for Cincinnati. His reports last night were that he easily identified the prisoner and that Stout had agreed to come to this city without a requisition.

Detective Daly was sent to take charge of the prisoner. If he should refuse to accompany the detective a requisition will be obtained, as the identification is said to be beyond doubt. The police say that Stout also committed forgeries on the Seaboard National Bank to the extent of $6,000.

Stout is fifty-five years old, tall and fine-looking. He has a wife and two sons. His wife and one son, Edmund C. Stout, a civil engineer, live at 201 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The other son is the Rev. James C. Stout, who is a professor in the college at Scarborough, N. Y. Mrs. Stout said last night that the man arrested at Cincinnati was undoubtedly her husband. She has not lived with him since he left the city in 1891.

SCHOONER PENNELL ASHORE.

Relieved of Part of Her Cargo—May Be Floated To-day.

Capt. Norman of the tug Olympic, which arrived at Quarantine at 9 o'clock last evening, reported that the schooner Mary E. Pennell, from Philadelphia for Boston, with 450 tons of bolt iron, ran ashore at Wilson's Ranges, on Wednesday night, during the thick snowstorm.

The Olympic went to her assistance with a barge, and took out 125 tons of cargo. Capt. Norman says he will return to the stranded vessel, and expects to be able to get her off at high tide to-day.

The Pennell is sound, and is not leaking. The Olympic succeeded in moving the vessel a length yesterday morning. The Pennell is a vessel of 251 gross tonnage. She is 110 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 11 feet depth. She was built at Harrington, Me., in 1868, and is documented at Machias.

GIFT FOR MR. CROKER.

A Handsome Memento of Last Year's Famous Dinner.

A beautiful memento of the famous dinner in honor of Richard Croker at the Savoy Hotel, a year ago, was presented to Mr. Croker last evening after an informal dinner at his home. It consisted of a quarto volume, handsomely bound in vellum, containing reminiscences of the dinner, a picture of the loving cup, the menu, speeches, &c.

There were present, besides Mr. Croker, Mrs. Croker, and their son, Frank Croker, John C. Sheehan, Perry Belmont, Nathan Straus, J. J. Martin, Lawrence Delmour, James P. Keating, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, Gen. W. H. Jackson, Register William Sohmer, Daniel F. McMahon, James W. Boyle, Thomas J. Dunn, Andrew Freedman, and Augustus W. Peters.

Senator Grady made a speech presenting the book, and Mr. Croker replied in a brief talk.

LABOR MEN AND IMMIGRATION.

Central Labor Union Would Promote the Bill Favoring Restriction.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday Delegate Wolders spoke of the bill to restrict immigration. He said that foreign steamship lines were trying to defeat its passage. Mr. Wolders therefore offered a resolution to denounce this. The meeting adopted the resolution, and ordered that copies of it be sent to Senators Hill and Murphy and to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration.

A communication was read from the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers in regard to the recent strike against the New York Cab Company, and asking the Central Labor Union to collect money to aid the strikers. The meeting gave credentials to the cabmen's delegates to collect money from all trades unions.

Delegate Pallas of the Pattern Makers asked the meeting to indorse a bill in Congress providing for an increase in the navy. This bill, he said, gave every seaman the same chances of promotion as the students at Annapolis, and should receive the sanction of the Central Labor Union. The meeting indorsed the bill.

A letter was received from the North Side Populist Club, asking the Central Labor Union to appoint a committee to co-operate with it to secure relief for the unemployed.

"Better appoint a committee to investigate the public charities," said Delegate Armstrong of the Electrical Workers. "Thousands of dollars are annually appropriated for the public charities, and most of the money is swallowed up in fat salaries."

"What the unemployed want is work, and not charity," said Delegate Wolders. "We tried that experiment three years ago, but it did not meet with success."

Scotch Presbyterian Anniversary.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church began its celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the organization of the Church yesterday. The church building at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West was crowded. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, delivered an address descriptive of the Church's history. The present church cost $300,000. During its career the Church has had but six pastors.

Lawyer Brooke's Condition.

At the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I., it was said yesterday that Lawyer Charles W. Brooke was resting easy after the operation he had undergone on Saturday afternoon. His two sons, Charles and Alexander, spent the greater part of the day at the bedside of their father. It is expected that Mr. Brooke will not leave the infirmary for several weeks.

Clothesline Saved His Life.

While five-year-old Louis Paducco of 548 West Forty-third Street was playing on the roof of his residence yesterday, he slipped and fell five stories to the yard. He sustained only a fractured leg, thanks to the intervention of a clothesline which he encountered in his descent. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed he will recover.

MAY NOMINATE PAYN TO-DAY

Believed in Albany that Gov. Black Is Prepared to Appoint the Insurance Commissioner.

CERTAIN OF CONFIRMATION.

Three Railroad Commissioners Also to be Nominated: Ashley W. Cole, Frank M. Baker, and George W. Dunn—John S. Kenyon Slated for the Clerkship.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—It is expected that Gov. Black will send to the Senate to-morrow night the nomination of Louis F. Payn to be State Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed James F. Pierce, the present Superintendent, whose term of office will expire Feb. 11.

Gov. Black's present plan, it is said, is to

THE ADIRONDACK FOREST

Gov. Black Anxious that the State Should Begin the Purchase of the Lands.

LARGE APPROPRIATION NEEDED

The Condition of the Forest as Described by the Fish and Game Commission Not Creditable to the State.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A large appropriation to begin the purchase by the State of Adirondack forest lands is one of the measures which will meet the approval of Gov. Black. While he believes in pruning down the average bills of expense to be put on the State by the Legislature, he has indicated that he will make an exception in this particular.

The Governor and Chairman Nixon of the Ways and Means Committee have considered this subject at some length, and other members of the Legislature have found this the one particular hobby on which the Governor waxes enthusiastic. The question yet to be settled is how much money can be advantageously expended in a year in the purchase of forest lands. It is the Governor's idea that the State should proceed at once to purchase the lands which are as yet untouched by the lumbermen. Condemnation proceedings, if owners grow exacting, meet the Governor's approval.

In his message Gov. Black outlined the size of the contract involved in the purchase of these lands. He said: "Private individuals have taken advantage of the State's neglect until, of the entire Adirondack region, consisting of more than 3,500,000 acres, the State owns but 841,000, less than a quarter, and of the proposed Adirondack Park of 2,800,000 acres, it owns even a smaller percentage, about 661,000 acres. Of this proposed park more than 880,000 acres are held as private preserves, and more than 1,250,000 acres by lumbermen and others, so that the proposed total area of 2,800,000 acres, more than 2,000,000 are owned by private individuals. More than 1,250,000 of the 2,000,000 so owned are now subject to fire and axe, and the devastation wrought yearly is appalling and disgraceful. More than 450,000,000 feet of wood and timber are cut, and more than 100,000 acres stripped every year. This work of devastation is progressing fast."

The report of the Commission on Fisheries, Game, and Forests, which was submitted to the Legislature last week, shows that the lands acquired by the State during the last year were of the Webb purchase 75,377 acres; of the McEchron purchase, 17,354 acres, and the John Brown farm, 243 acres. The Webb purchase cost $600,000. A part of it had been lumbered, and a part is subject to a timber right, by which the softwood trees are reserved. About 45,000 acres is the virgin forest, which the lumbermen have never visited.

The McEchron purchase had been cleared of its soft-wood trees—spruce, pine, and hemlock—but the commission says the hard woods constituted more than 80 per cent. of the trees. According to the report the area of the forest preserve is 856,805 acres, of which 49,332 acres constitute the Catskill preserve. Of the 2,807,700 acres in the proposed Adirondack Park, the State owns 655,450 acres.

The Commissioners say that timber depredations have been of small consequence during the past year. The report says:

"The timber cutting during the year, whether through theft or mistake, has been limited to a few cases, and the amount taken was very small. In each case, without exception, whether unintentional or not, the matter has been turned over to the Attorney General, and suit has been brought. The cases of willful thieving were prosecuted to the full penalty of the law, while in others the measure of damages was placed high enough to prevent any further carelessness on the part of the defendants."

The report of the commission has a tone of regret that the preservation of the forests in their wild condition was made a part of the organic law of the State at the last Constitutional Convention. They want "scientific forestry." The report says: "The scientific forestry which in other countries improves the forest and yields its increase of timber, which makes the public woodlands a source of immense perpetual revenue to the commonwealth, cannot be carried on without the use of the axe. In the work of forest improvement there must be a thinning of timber and removal of trees that are diseased or infested with destructive insects. But all work of this kind in our State is prohibited by law. Moreover, this law was made fundamental and incorporated in the new State Constitution, although every experienced professional forester protested against the false economy involved in such legislation."

The commission's report shows that there are ninety-eight cases of occupancy of State lands by persons who have erected buildings and cultivated considerable tracts. These are spoken of as "squatters on the preserve." Many of these lived on the land before it became the property of the State. Some are farmers who have occupied the premises as homes for thirty or forty years. "In one case," says the report, "there is a large, comfortable farmhouse and good barns on a lot near Lake Placid, Essex County, land which reverted to the State in 1853, and yet the farmer has lived there ever since and paid his taxes on the farm and buildings."

WORKING FOR THE CONVICTS.

Mrs. Ballington Booth at the Trenton State Prison.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Ballington-Booth, formerly of the Salvation Army, and now head of the American Volunteers, is a visitor at the State Prison here, with the object of securing members from among the convicts for her organization. She delivered two addresses, one this morning and the other in the afternoon, in which she explained to the prisoners the character of the work she was engaged in. Her audience at each address consisted of about 500 convicts, and there were present, besides, as invited guests, Mrs. Emily Williamson of the State Charities Aid Association, Mayor Yard of Trenton, Senator Voorhees of Union County, Speaker MacPherson of the House of Assembly, and a few others.

Mrs. Booth informed the prisoners that eight months ago she had dedicated the remainder of her life to the service of men and women in the prisons of this country. She loved them, and could and would help those who wanted to lead better lives. There were outside the prisons many worse people than those inside. Her organization, she explained, was the Volunteer Prison League. Homes would be established for ex-prisoners or "graduates," as she preferred to call them, and detectives and policemen would not be permitted to cross their thresholds. In New York she had established a Hall of Hope, in which she expected to shelter many "graduates." She expected about 100 of them down from Sing Sing next April.

The Rev. George Maddock, Chaplain of the State prison, and the prison quartet took part in the exercises, and nearly 600 prisoners declared their intention of joining Mrs. Booth's league. To-morrow Mrs. Booth will go into the cells of the other prisoners for individual work, which is even more effective. She intends visiting in turn all the great prisons. Financial help will be forthcoming, she says, for the establishment of several homes similar to the Hall of Hope.

GEORGE TAYLOR CAPTURED.

One of the Murderers of the Meeks Family Run Down in California.

HANFORD, Cal., Jan. 31.—After patiently trailing him for several days, Sheriff Buckner and posse overtook George Taylor, the Missouri murderer, Friday evening, in a small cabin on the Jacob ranch near Hanford, where he was surprised and taken without a struggle. He was brought to Hanford yesterday and placed in the city jail under a strong guard.

In May, 1894, the Meeks family, consisting of George Meeks, his wife, and three children, started to drive from their home, near Browning, Mo., to Oklahoma. Meeks was a witness against William and George Taylor, two prominent citizens of that county, who had been charged with stealing some cattle, and whose trial was to be had the week following. The morning after the family left home, little Mollie Meeks, aged six years, aroused a farmer near Browning, and told him that her father, mother, and the others of the family had been killed and their bodies were in a straw stack in a field. She herself was wounded in the head. She said the Taylor brothers had killed them.

The two brothers, on learning of the finding of the bodies, fled from the neighborhood. They were afterward arrested in Arkansas, and voluntarily returned to Missouri. They were tried and convicted on the testimony of little Mollie, and sentenced to be hanged. On the night of April 11 last, George escaped from the jail at Carrolton, Mo., where he was confined, together with his brother William. The latter also got out of the prison, but was recaptured and was hanged in Carrolton April 30.

Mr. Hackett Brought to New York.

State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, accompanied by his wife and son and Reuben Fox, clerk to the State Committee, and a trained nurse, arrived at the Grand Central Station from Albany yesterday afternoon in the private car Puritan, which was put at Chairman Hackett's disposal for the trip. The party went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Hackett has by no means recovered from his severe illness, but it was thought advisable to remove him to this city. He stood the journey well.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Be Busy with Treaties—Appropriations in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Much of the time of the Senate this week will probably be spent behind closed doors.

The general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain will be reported to the Senate to-morrow as amended by the committee Saturday.

In addition to this general treaty, there are also the trade mark and copyright treaty with Japan and the convention providing for the appointment of a commission to determine the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, which probably will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. These matters, to say nothing of the unrest of the Democrats on account of the holding up of the Post Office nominations by the Post Office Committee, will cause more or less of executive debate.

The Nicaraguan Canal bill, on which Mr. Morgan vainly has endeavored to secure a time for a vote, still remains the unfinished business. The Bankruptcy bill was agreed upon to follow this, but the two steering committees have decided that the Hawaiian Cable bill shall be considered first.

The House will devote the coming week largely to the consideration of appropriation bills and election cases. The case of George A. Cornett vs. Claude A. Swanson, from the Fifth District of Virginia, is on the calendar, and Mr. Thomas (Rep., Mich.) has given notice that he will call it up for action Wednesday. The Diplomatic and Consular and District of Columbia Appropriation bills are ready, and before the week closes the Post Office and Naval bills, it is understood, may be presented.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Senator Lodge Shows How Steamship Agents Are Fighting It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Lodge said to-day:

"Since receiving a copy of the telegrams which Claussenius & Co. were sending out to affect votes on the Immigration bill, and which I gave to the press, there has been sent me a copy of the circular which this same firm has been sending out through the mail. As they stated in an interview that they were sending out their telegrams only in their individual capacity, it will be interesting to observe that this circular is addressed to agents, who, I suppose, were also to act in their individual capacity, and not as agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The circular in full is as follows:

"'CHICAGO, Jan. 25, 1897.

"'To Agents:

"'The Immigration bill, which is intended to materially restrict immigration, comes up for final disposition in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, 27th inst.

"'It is quite clear that immigration will really be restricted almost to the extent of total exclusion of immigrants should the bill become a law, and every effort should therefore be made to insure the defeat of the bill.

"'You are indirectly interested in the defeat of the bill as much as we are, and we would respectfully ask you to wire your Representative in Congress immediately upon receipt of this to vote against the bill, informing him that the measure virtually means exclusion, and that his vote in favor of same will mean repudiation by his constituents and his defeat at the next election.

"'Trusting that you will not fail to give this matter your prompt attention, we are, yours, respectfully,

"'H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.'

"Inclosed was a little slip in red type as follows:

"'Wire your Representative fully, and let us know cost of telegram, and we will promptly refund amount to you.'

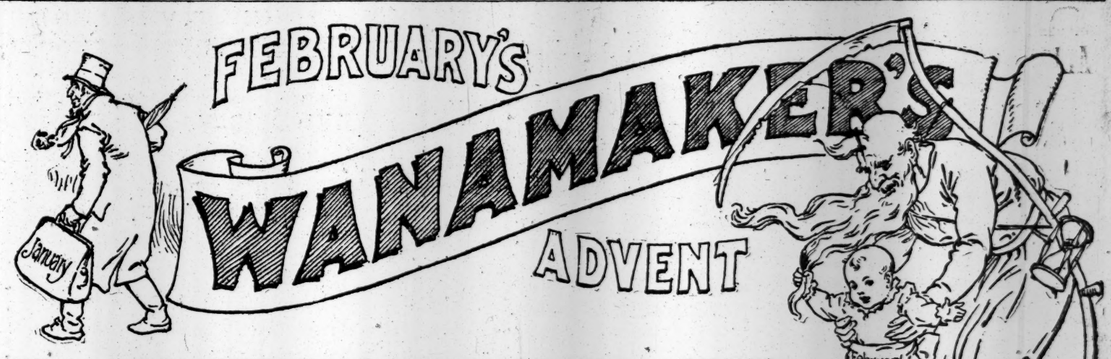
"I think it very desirable that the attention of Congress, of the press, and of the public should be drawn to this attempt on the part of the agents of a foreign corporation to defeat a measure of great public importance, in which the people of the United States are profoundly interested."

The Barbers' Union Expelled.

The fight between the Barbers' Union and the Central Labor Federation was settled yesterday by the expulsion of the barbers from the federation.

The barbers' State Convention recently held in Syracuse decided to ask the Legislature to pass a law licensing barbers. The New York Barbers' Union was affiliated with the Central Labor Federation, a Socialist body, and when the barbers' delegates asked it to indorse the bill, the federation not only refused, but forbade the Barbers' Union from indorsing it, as it was against Socialist principles to ask any of the old political parties for favors or even for justice.

The barbers held a meeting, and decided to make another appeal to the federation to indorse the bill, and to secede if it should persist in refusing. The federation yesterday anticipated any action the barbers might have taken, and expelled them.



TO OUR FRIENDS:

Letters from friends and business correspondents throughout the entire country, and verbal messages from other friends in New York, expressing sympathy with us in the great danger to which our Philadelphia Store was exposed in the recent great fire, have been so numerous that we are compelled to express our thanks through the only channel at command—the world-wide circulation of the New York Newspapers.

John Wanamaker

THE WHITE FAIR

For an entire month the sales of Muslin Underwear have proceeded without cessation. The stock is maintained at the top for cheapness and completeness.

DRAWERS
At 10c—Of muslin, hem; 3 plaits.
At 25c—Of muslin and cambric, plain and embroidery-trimmed; were 35c and 50c.
GOWNS
At 25c, of muslin, plaited yoke, cambric ruffle or rolling collars.
PETTICOATS
At 25c, of muslin, cambric ruffle and embroidery edge; were 50c and 65c.
Third floor.

RIBBONS—AN EVENT

A first-class Ribbon Store is a part of the plan for this business. The buying is done on so large a scale that special offerings are possible. Several such appear to-day.

Moire Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide, only the most desirable evening colors and new Spring shades, 20c a yard. Normal price 30c.

Rich Pansy Sash Ribbons, 6½ inches wide, 35c. Wonderfully cheap.

Fancy Ribbons collected and priced to add special interest to this day's business—latest styles only.

Striped, 4 in. wide, 25c, 28c, 30c, 32c.
Gauze striped, 4 in. wide, 25c.
Brocade, 4 in. wide, 25c.
Dresden, 4 in. wide, 28c.
Broadway.

LACES—REMARKABLE

The details of the following offerings are worthy careful attention. The styles are fashionable, the qualities fine, the bargains extraordinary. We own this stock on a basis that permits the absurdity of cheapness.

Narrow net top Laces, just the thing for sleeve and neck trimming; values up to 40c a yd., now 15c.
Black Chantilly, Point de Esprit and Anglois Laces, wide, for skirt trimming; also ecru Applique and Lierre Laces, narrow and wide. Values up to $1 yd., now 25c.
Linen Platt Valenciennes Laces, 12c, 15c and 20c a yd; values up to 65c.
Isigny net top and Lierre Laces, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c a yd; values up to $1.
Applique and Oriental Lace Insertings, 20c, 25c, 30c; values to $1.
Net top Laces, 30c yd; values to 65c.
Point Venise Laces, 50c, 60c, and 70c a yd; a fraction of their value.
White Point Venise Laces, 30c and 40c a yd; values up to $2.25.
Point Applique, 25c, 28c, and 30c a yd; values up to 75c.
Broadway.

CONCERNING FEBRUARY FIRST —IMPORTANT

This day has important relation to the retailing of the year. Many novel fabrics for the approaching Spring are first exhibited. Many goods for the closing Winter decline in value. These two forces furnish interesting topics and make to-day's Store News emphatically interesting.

FANCY DRESS SILKS

This stock is enriched to-day by the addition of many elegant novelties. It contains novel and pronounced Foulards, shepherds and clan plaids in Taffetas, rich Damasses and Moire Velour in evening shades, and a large variety of Black Grenadines.

Also important special lots of fancy Silks at special prices—quite remarkable bargains.

FIRST SHOWN TO-DAY

Sâtin striped all-silk Gauze in fourteen varieties of colors and combinations. Distinguished by simple elegance of fibre, weave and color. THE PRICE IS FIFTY CENTS. Proper value $1.

Our first offering of

DRESS SILK REMNANTS

The pernicious and wide-spread custom of bribing sales-people to force remnants upon confiding customers is not permitted in this house. They are to be sold by giving all the advantages to the purchaser in price reductions.

These remnants are not old—the stock is all new. Best styles are most quickly remnants. Many are sufficient for blouse or shirt waist, many only good for trimmings. Lengths vary from ½ yard to 6 yards.

PRICES EXACTLY HALF

377 remnants in black. 412 remnants in fancy styles.

CRISPENE SUITING

for Summer costumes. An entirely new fabric, never before shown. It requires neither lining, interlining nor stiffening. Has a remarkably smart and stylish appearance, owing to its crisp effect. Launders beautifully.

Eighty-five styles on the counters this morning. Examine the sample garments, and notice particularly the instructions for cutting and sewing.

Organdies, Lawns, Dimities and Linens are in full supply of latest designs. Interest in Spring Dress Goods grows daily in response to increased varieties.

BEDROOM FURNITURE

It is our custom to make a great collection of Bedroom Furniture for a special sale during February. By large purchases out of season we command very low prices. The cost to purchasing house-keepers would ordinarily be one-half higher.

All the Suits and pieces are fresh.
The collection is on exhibition to-day.
Eight varieties bird's-eye maple Bedroom Suits, vary from $26 to $102.
Six varieties curly birch Bedroom Suits, vary from $36 to $64.
Twenty varieties mahogany Bedroom Suits, vary from $52 to $295.
Thirteen varieties oak Bedroom Suits, vary from $17.50 to $80.
Fourteen sorts Toilet Tables of birch, oak, maple, mahogany and white enameled. Prices $8 to $58.
Twenty-seven sorts Chiffoniers of birch, oak, maple and mahogany. Prices $4 to $38.
Twenty sorts Dressing Bureaus, birch, oak, maple and mahogany. Prices $8.75 to $95.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS

Ten kinds that we have owned for some time and are anxious to sell. The prices vary from $7.25 to $15.50—reduced one-third. A woven spring mattress with each.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS

To make the February offering of Bedroom furnishings at bargain prices complete:

Hair Mattresses, 40 lbs., good ticking, $12 instead of $18.
Feather Pillows, 2½ lbs., best ticking, $1.25 each.
Feather Bolsters, 5 lbs., best ticking, $2.50 each.

SWISS EMBROIDERIES

The splendid regular and exclusive stock of edgings, Insertions and Flouncings is now ready.

About one-half of the recently announced manufacturers' samples remain. Odd lengths, half prices, new goods, well assorted.
Broadway, centre.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Pique Kid Gloves, "Ideal" fastenings; black, tan, mode, cream and white; $1.50 instead of $2.

Suede Gloves for evening wear, all the new shades, 12 and 14 buttons; $1.50 instead of $2; 16-button $2, from $2.50.
Tenth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE SHOW IN THE NIGHT

Replaces the Dazzling Assembly on the third floor. Fourth Avenue side.

It is a collection of Evening Dress — garments and stuffs shown under the glare of the electric light. The effects as they will appear in actual experience, are produced.

It is a veritable Academy of the Fine Arts of Evening Dress for women. There are twenty-five Paris Costumes that are to be sold quickly at very moderate prices. Originally they were $125 to $950, but they are now $35 to $300.

With them are all sorts of Evening Dress Silks, Fans, Gloves, Shoes, Opera Cloaks, Bonnets, Waists, Laces, Chiffons —everything that contributes to evening costumes.

It is an exhibition, but the attendants will explain and display the goods. You are invited to visit and enjoy

THE SHOW IN THE NIGHT.

FEATHER BOAS

The Boas are of fine ostrich feathers. The prices are interesting, for they are much down.

Are $3.50, $4.50, $6, $6.50, $7.50, $8, $8.25 and $11.
Were $5.50, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12.50 and $15.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

About 1,500 pairs of them are marked at prices that are meant to insure quick distribution. All sizes, but not in any one style.

Women's button Boots, $2; were $3 to $6.
Women's Oxfords and Slippers, mostly narrow widths, $1; were $2 to $5.
Small girls' and boys' Shoes, 70c, 80c and $1; were $1.25 to $3.
Babies' Shoes, 50c; were 75c to $1.35.
Second floor.

HOSIERY

For women: Morley's English Black Cotton Hose at 25c a pair, instead of 65c.

For men: Woolen Bicycle Hose in plaids and mixed colors, at 50c a pair, instead of $1 and $1.50.
Broadway and Ninth Street.

MEN'S HOUSE COATS

Only 48 of them—the left-overs of a big holiday stock. Prices were $3.75 to $16.50. Now, $1.87 to $8.25. Your size may be here.
Broadway and Ninth Street.

BOOK NEWS FOR FEBRUARY IS READY

for the rapidly widening circle of New York readers. New and special poster cover in colors. Portrait and sketch of Lilian Bell. 5c; 50c a year.

THIS COUNTRY OF OURS

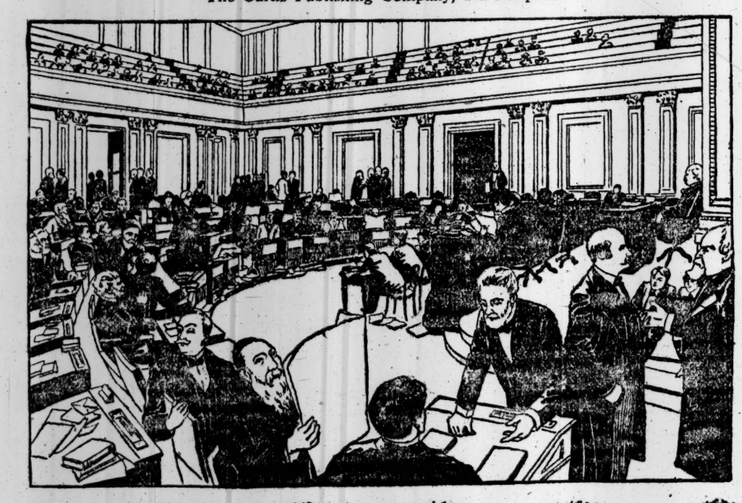
By Hon. Benjamin Harrison

How Congress Legislates

An interesting paper in General Harrison's famous series of articles concerning the National Government. See February number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Three articles by General Harrison will follow this series: "A Day with the President at His Desk," "The Social Life of the President" and "Domestic Life in the White House." Newsdealers will serve you regularly at

One Dollar a Year Ten Cents a Copy

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



OVERDUE VESSELS ARRIVE.

A Large Fleet Comes in with Reports of Severe Weather and Stress of Storm.

A large fleet of vessels arrived from sea yesterday, including several of the overdue craft. All had the same story of westerly gales from the Banks of Newfoundland, snow squalls, and tremendous head seas.

The Bristol City Line steamship Menemsha, from Swansea, was six days overdue. She reported westerly gales throughout and the loss of a life boat on Jan. 28, during a southwest hurricane, in latitude 40 degrees 42 minutes, longitude 67 degrees 28 minutes. The seas swept over her decks and did minor damage to fittings.

The Cunarder Umbria left Queenstown Jan. 24, and arrived yesterday, a day late. She had moderate weather up to Tuesday last, when a fierce wind came out of the west. It increased to a strong gale on the 29th, and rolled up high seas. On Jan. 26, in latitude 47 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 35 degrees 1 minute, she passed the fore end of a ship's boat. On the morning of the 30th, in latitude 40 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 67 degrees, she supplied provisions to the fishing schooner E. C. Hussey, from Beverly, Mass., and owned in Salem.

La Bretagne, from Havre, had a similar experience as to wind and sea.

The Chicago City, from Swansea, four days overdue, and the Martello, from Hull, three days overdue, also arrived with stories of head winds and seas that made progress slow, but caused no damage. The steamships Werkendam and Rotterdam, both from Rotterdam Jan. 17, arrived safe and sound, as did the Marsala, from Havre Jan. 15; the oil tank steamer August Korff, from Hamburg Jan. 16, and the Corean, from Moville Jan. 17.

The logs of the steamships Newcomen, from St. Lucia Jan. 18, and the Dalecarlia, from Bahia Jan. 30, indicate the conditions that have prevailed to the southward. The Newcomen had fine weather up to latitude 37 degrees, longitude 72 degrees. Then she encountered gales from the southwest. A heavy snowstorm continued twenty-four hours from 2 A. M. of Thursday last. That day she spoke a British ship showing the signal letters H. C. W. T. These letters do not appear in the Register, and it is thought the signal was not correctly observed. In view of the number of overdue sailing vessels, reports of ships spoken are eagerly sought for by shipping people.

The Dalecarlia had fine weather up to the 29th, when she encountered the late storm.

The brig Potomac, twenty-eight days from San Blas, came into port covered with ice. West and northwest gales, snow, and severe cold were the burden of her report.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers landed yesterday by European steamships were the following:

American Line Steamship St. Paul, from Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams, John T. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fitch, J. M. Eldridge, L. Emery, H. M. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kraft, J. W. Lambert, J. B. Morse, Charles W. Parkhurst, Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill, H. C. Sylvester, R. M. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Woodbury, and H. Woodruff.

Cunard Line Steamship Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Dobell, A. St. G. Hamersley, Charles A. Hardy, Mrs. Henry Harrison, George C. Longley, C. Macdonald, Andrew C. Martin, the Rev. Thomas J. McGlynn, J. McD. McKay, Paul Wild, S. H. Wilson, and W. B. Beaton.

French Line Steamship La Bretagne, from Havre—W. W. Dreyfus, Auguste Isler, Pierre Merle, Gaston Maxe, A. Pelisson, Maurice Richard, Frank Ross, Isidore Schiesinger, Francisco Terry, and Emilio Terry.

Jewish Socialists in Convention.

The Jewish Socialists' Convention resumed its labors at Walhalla Hall, Orchard Street, yesterday morning, and a committee that had been appointed to ask the managers of the Socialist paper, the Abendblatt, to relinquish it and give it up to the party, reported that they had positively refused to do so.

This report caused a sensation, as many of the reform delegates believed that the paper would be given up to the party.

The convention then decided to establish a new party paper, and subscriptions for a fund will be raised in all the sections.

In the evening the delegates attended a mass meeting and reception that was held in the Thalia Theatre. The delegates made reports, and Socialist speeches were indulged in.

IN HONOR OF DEAD SOLDIERS.

Memorial Services for Deceased Members of the Seventh Regiment.

Memorial services for deceased members of the Seventh Regiment were held in St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon, and a memorial sermon was preached by the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, Chaplain of the regiment's veterans.

The veteran corps filled the pews on the centre aisle, and space was reserved for relatives of the men who were remembered. A large flag draped the pulpit, and regimental standards flanked the lectern.

Mr. Roome's text was St. Paul's triumphant cry, "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith." He rejoiced in the manly and earnest qualities of these departed comrades, who had been and still were his friends. Their lives were at once a treasured remembrance and an inspiration for those who remained, and there was need of such inspiration in these days, when corruption invades high places, growing extravagance unsettles society, and the lust of wealth is a temptation to every man. There was need to cherish the watchword, "For country and for glory," as much now as when the veteran members went to the front in 1861.

The names of the memorialized are:

First Company, Willett N. Hawkins, Paul A. Jeannot, William Kellock; Second Company, Thomas B. Harrison, Richard M. Laimbeer, James B. Mix, William H. Montange, Edmund P. Schuyler, Woodruff Sutton; Third Company, Charles L. Gunn, George W. Turnbull, John J. Wickstead; Fourth Company, Herman G. Carter, Thomas H. Cooper, S. Burdett Hyatt; Fifth Company, Peter D. Braisted, Jr., Herbert P. Brush; Sixth Company, James B. Archer, Charles B. Perry, R. Augustine Smith, James M. Wilson; Seventh Company, Joseph W. Duryée, J. Wooster Hale, Frank S. Miller, Robert Burnette Smith, Charles Williamson; Eighth Company, Matthew R. Brady, William D. Briggs, James Olwell, F. G. Porter, Eugene Van Benschoten; Ninth Company, Howard R. Benedict; Tenth Company, Leonard F. Beekwith, Henry Bradstreet, F. Brockholst Cutting, John Lawrence.

The Trust Investigation.

Senator Lexow was in the city yesterday, making arrangements for the opening session of the Trust Investigating Committee. It may meet in this city next Friday or Saturday.

TO PROTECT A HIGHWAY.

Westchester People Want Legislature to Prevent Encroachments of New York Water Works.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 31.—There is a great cry throughout the country for good roads, and nowhere is this cry more fervent than in Westchester. Besides looking for better roads, the people are looking to it that it does not lose that which it has.

In the building of the Croton dam, the new Cornell dam, the protecting of the water sheds, and the construction of new reservoirs, a great many acres of land have been taken from owners by the New York authorities. The municipality, too, has begun to wipe out old highways, change their courses, and build new roads. The farmers, the drivers, the liverymen, the bicyclists, and even the pedestrians have set up a protest.

This was especially true of the highway running from Peekskill to the Connecticut line. Action was taken, and as a result Assemblyman James W. Husted has introduced a bill in the Legislature which provides that "the main road, running from Peekskill through Cortland, Yorktown, Somers, North Salem, Purdy's Station, and Salem Centre, to the State boundary line between New York and Connecticut, shall be maintained as a public highway, and the City of New York, or other corporations constructing reservoirs in Westchester, shall so construct the same as not to cover the said highway with water." The city, however, is to be permitted to change the grade of said highway, or make such culverts or bridges as are rendered necessary, provided that in making the change of grade the present course and length of the highway shall not be changed or increased.

Thirteen Excise Arrests.

There were thirteen excise arrests yesterday. Last Sunday there were sixteen arrests.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets Choice Remnants and Rug Bargains are unequaled.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

ALLIES AGAINST DISEASE

AN INTERNATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION PROPOSED.

The Lessons of Past Epidemics Lead Many Physicians to Hope for a Permanent Board to Prevent the Spread of Plagues.

Not so many years ago, when pestilence overspread the land, there was nothing to do but let it spread. Those ran who could, the rest said their prayers and died or survived, as the case might be. Modern medical science and sanitary art attack the plague from three sides: To stamp it out at its origin, to close the gates against its spreading and to make conditions such that it cannot get footing in a new field. Beyond that, many physicians advocate a permanent international commission, constituted to investigate any new cause of danger, to report upon the most effective means of meeting it, and to advise their sponsory powers whenever it is necessary to take extraordinary measures for the health of nations.

"The place to guard against the spread of disease," said Dr. A. H. Doty, New York's Health Officer, "is at the starting point. It has been known for a year or more that the bubonic plague was prevalent in Hongkong; it was allowed to spread to Bombay; it has perhaps scattered from Bombay. We have effective means for guarding our ports, and each country looks after its own. But it would be simpler to see that no infection left the country of its origin than to guard against its entering. I do not know that the Government of India has been remiss in this respect, but, generally speaking, such work would be better done by the concert of the powers having a selfish interest to stop the spread of infection.

An International Commission.

"Moreover, such outbreaks usually start in semi-civilized countries where there is no competent faculty for handling the disease after modern methods. In such a case it might be possible for an international commission to interfere where no one Government would have the right to interpose."

Such a measure has, in fact, been discussed by the International Medical Congress," said Dr. R. T. Morris when it was suggested to him. "It ought to have been adopted and perhaps would have been adopted before this but for the jealousy of nations and the resistance of importers and exporters. The latter object to any measures that might increase the rigors of quarantine, and they have the ear of the Legislatures, knowing the ways of the world better than men of science do. So nothing is likely to be done over their objections."

Dr. Hermann Biggs was not so enthusiastic. "There was only one plague lately," he said, "that conveyed an international threat. That was the cholera, and it was stopped so far as Europe and America were concerned. Modern science has not much faith in a cordon: the better way is to control the conditions under which plague might rise. Any plan that involves supervision or administrative authority in outside lands must fall through the jealousy of the powers."

Not a little has been done, however, in that direction. The exchange of information is complete. The United States receives reports from its Consuls whenever there is danger, and issues from its weekly bulletins from the Surgeon General's office. "That service could be improved, though," said Dr. W. T. Jenkins, "if a medical officer were attached to each consular office. The Consul has power to investigate which no individual or hotel proprietor possesses, and these reports would be doubly valuable coupled with medical knowledge."

Dr. Jenkins had a wealth of experience dealing with epidemics when he was Health Officer of the Port during the cholera scare in 1892. At that time the New York authorities had watchers in the infected ports, who worked by courtesy of the steamship companies and the German Government. The steamship companies were quick to act upon any suggestion, a delay at Quarantine would be tantamount to a heavy fine. For want of sufficient visiting force at the start it is said to have cost the Hamburg-American Company $1,500,000. The Marine Hospital Service, also sent out its agents, but there was some friction with other authorities, and they were presently withdrawn.

A Continual Supervision.

Two great bodies now unite the medical faculties of the world in triennial conferences, the International Medical Congress and the International Hygienic Congress. When the former met in Berlin, in 1890, a motion was made by Dr. Susviela Guarch of Uruguay, and independently by Dr. Below of Mexico, for a permanent Health Commission. Dr. Virchow, who was presiding, ruled that the meeting had no jurisdiction. Dr. Below renewed his motion in the International Hygienic Congress in London the next year, but nothing came of it. At Rome, in 1894, there was mention of such a project but no action, and between whiles there has been considerable discussion in the medical journals.

Temporary commissions have been frequent. Germany has sent out scientists wherever there was anything to discover. A conference was called by France in 1893, which was attended by Dr. Stephen Smith of New York and Dr. Belascho of the Marine Hospital Service, on Staten Island. Their province was to investigate and report, and when the emergency ended their body dissolved without more ado.

An early illustration of the advantages of such co-operation is furnished by the smallpox outbreak in Montreal in 1885. It was alarming enough to warrant a conference from Ontario, Quebec, and the nearest three of the United States. The simple measure adopted was that seven medical men from Toronto camped out in Quebec, let no person go from infected villages without a clean bill of health, and let no merchandise come from such places without disinfection. The delay of every outgoing train, was fascinating some and detaining others. And the plague was staid. Here was no conflict of jurisdiction beyond what would arise between members of the United States, but the instance is instructive of what may be done amicably between countries.

Commercial convenience dictated the formation of the Postal Union when the century was half done; growing civilization in these late years compels the exchange of arbitration treaties; an international alliance against disease is the hope of many minds to crown the century's triumphs of peace.

ARMY MEN AT FOOTBALL.

Contests to Occur Between Men of Posts Around New York.

Teams representing the various army posts around New York will probably soon be seen on the football field, under Association rules, and striving to win a silver cup. Soldiers at Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum, Governors Island, and Willets Point are now practicing vigorously.

A few months ago several batteries of the Fifth Artillery were transferred from California to garrisons in this vicinity. When Gen. Ruger, the present Department Commander of the East, held the same position in California, he encouraged the sport among enlisted men. Now these athletic footballers have again come under their old General, and they are trying to establish an Army Challenge Cup, which, it is hoped, will in time bring about matches between regiments, divisions, and departments, as is the custom in the British Army.

Among the batteries which came from San Francisco was Battery M. On the Pacific coast this organization was known, under the name of Fort Mason, the post where it was stationed, for its football prowess. It defeated the crack civilian teams of California, and even beat the Englishmen from Vancouver. Three years ago the Fort Masons defeated the San Francisco Thistles, who had not lost a match for four seasons. On this occasion the soldiers were rewarded with a handsome silver cup, which is now at Fort Slocum, formerly called Davids Island. It is this trophy which has been offered by its holders as an incentive to competition among enlisted men.

KNOLLWOOD GOLFERS ANGRY.

The National Association's Executive Committee Laid Aside Their Application.

Considerable feeling has been stirred up in golfing circles in this city by the recent action of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association in declining to pass upon the application of the Knollwood Country Club, to be transferred from allied to associate membership. The matter was held over until a future meeting of the committee, when a larger attendance of the members could be present. The reason of the Knollwood Club's application was to render it eligible for the annual championships, for by the constitution of the Golf Association only associate clubs can have the championship meetings.

The postponement has caused some of the Knollwood members and others to think that an attempt is being made to prevent their election to associate membership until after the annual meeting on Feb. 17, when the delegates will vote upon their choice for the big tournament.

President Theodore A. Havemeyer said yesterday that the Knollwood Club's application was laid over by the committee because the attendance was considered too small. "It is a fact, however," he continued, "that the sentiment of the delegates at the last annual meeting was opposed to the admission of too many associate clubs. It was not considered advisable to have too many from one locality, for golf is a National game, and must be so considered, and all parts of the country want to be treated with perfect justice. Had it not been absolutely necessary to act upon the eighteen applications for allied membership and settle some of the matters which golfers ought to understand thoroughly before the annual meeting, we probably would have postponed the executive meeting until about the middle of February.

"It is absurd for the Knollwood members to find any fault. They have had a whole year to bring in the application, and because a little delay occurs at this time, it is ridiculous to imagine that peculiar reasons actuated the committee."

Mr. Havemeyer said it is very likely that a meeting of the Executive Committee will be called just before the annual meeting. All the members will undoubtedly be present then. The entire committee is Theodore A. Havemeyer, President; Samuel B. Macdonald of Chicago and Laurence E. Curtis of Boston, Vice Presidents; Henry O. Tallmadge, Secretary, and Samuel L. Parrish, Treasurer.

The selection of a course for the championship tournament will be the important matter at the annual meeting, and a lively struggle is certain to ensue. Knollwood is fighting hard for it, but the most formidable competitor appears to be the Chicago Golf Club. There is a growing sentiment among many that the West ought to be recognized, although most of our best players in this vicinity are bitterly opposed to the idea of going so far away.

RACING FOR SARATOGA.

High-Class Horses Entered in Next Summer's Stake Events.

The Saratoga Association has received a total of 973 entries from 159 nominations for the races this coming season. More will probably be received by the arrival of delayed mails from California and other distant points. The entries in the various stakes are:

Stakes for Two-year-olds.—Flash, 74; Congress Hall, 75; Grand Union Hotel, 61; Worden House, 54; Flirtation, 69; G. H. Mumm & Co. Handicap, 61; Malden Filly, 83.

Stakes for Three-year-olds.—Travers, 45; United States Hotel, 44; Alabama, 35; Kenner, 42.

Stakes for All Ages.—Midsummer Handicap, 58; Kearney, 63.

Stakes for Three-year-olds and Upward.—Citizens', 41; Spencer Handicap, 46.

Steeplechases.—Saratoga Green Steeplechase, 33; Hunters' Steeplechase, (half-bred,) 18; Saratoga Pink Coat Steeplechase, 32; Beverwyck Steeplechase, (handicap,) 30.

An idea of the class may be judged from the fact that to date Citizens' Stakes (weight for age at a mile and a quarter) contains the following well-known horses: Prince Lief, George H. Ketcham, First Mate, Scottish Chieftain, Belmar, Handspring, Challenger, Ben Brush, Clifford, Algol, Ornament, King Arthur II., Hastings, Dr. Catlett, Maurice, Lake Shore, Sir Walter, Buck Massie, and Crescendo.

The Kearney Stakes at six furlongs includes such sprinters as Hugh Penny, First Mate, Harry Reed, Cleophus, Lithos, Hanwell, Handspring, Ben Brush, Prince Lief, Volley, Clifford, Hastings, Chicle, Domapare, Brandywine, Gotham, Buck Massie, Glenmoyne, Typhoon II., Bellicoso, George Kessler, and Nick.

The following three-year-olds are in the Travers and Kenner: Maceo, George H. Ketcham, Arbuckle, Carnero, Ogden, Scottish Chieftain, St. Cloud, Yorkville, Monopole, Don de Oro, Octagon, Challenger, George Rose, Dr. Catlett, Tragedian, Wabasso, Buckvidere, Typhoon II., Savarin, and Belvadell.

The Alabama Stakes has the best of our three-year-old fillies—Sunny Slope, Cleophus, Rose Royal, Royal Rose, Chic, Miss Frisk, Winged Foot, Lady Mitchell, Divide, Set Fast, Swamp Angel, Caloso, and Princess Flavia.

The steeplechases have a good representation from the hunt clubs throughout the country, and quite a large delegation from the Canadian clubs, including military circles, and if the circumstances warrant the management will offer other races for amateur riders during the meeting.

WEIGHTS FOR THE RACES.

Those Arranged for the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

The weights for the Brooklyn Handicap have been arranged by W. S. Vosburg as follows:

Name.	Pounds.	Name.	Pounds.
Requital	128	Maurice	107
Handspring	125	Howard Mann	106
Hastings	123	Lake Shore	105
Ben Brush	123	Havoc	102
Belmar	121	Algol	100
Halma	119	Merry Prince	100
Sir Walter	118	King Arthur II	98
The Winner	115	Harrington	97
Harry Reed	114	The Swain	97
Dr. Rice	113	Cleophus	95
Ben Eder	113	Counsellor Howe	95
Dorian	110	Volley	93
Roundsman	108	Blaise Rock	93
Bess Advice	108	Jefferson	88
Loki	108	Rotterdam	87
Peep o' Day	107		

For the Suburban Handicap, to be run at Sheepshead Bay Tuesday, June 22, the official handicapper has arranged the weights as follows:

Name.	Pounds.	Name.	Pounds.
Requital	129	Howard Mann	106
Clifford	126	Semper Ego	106
Handspring	125	Ogden	105
Buck Massie	124	Lake Shore	104
Hastings	123	Ben Holladay	104
Ben Brush	123	Havoc	102
Flying Dutchman	121	Typhoon II	100
Belmar	121	Algol	100
Halma	120	King Arthur II	98
First Mate	119	The Swain	97
Crescendo	119	Pearl Song	97
Sir Walter	115	Berclair	96
The Winner	115	Volley	95
Counter Tenor	114	Arbuckle	95
Dr. Rice	113	Herald	95
Ben Eder	113	Blaise Rock	95
Bright Phoebus	113	Rookwood	92
Dorian	110	Jefferson	90
Roundsman	109	Orestes	90
Dutch Skater	108	Frank Harris	88
Loki	108	Dr. Robb	85
Peep o' Day	107	Mingo II	84
Maurice	107		

Press Wheel Club's Smoker.

The Press Wheel Club held another of their unique "smokers" yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock. Among those who entertained were: George R. Schuyler and George Paxton, with songs; Prof. Little, shadowgraphist; Dennis Daly, monologist; Prof. Whalen, prestidigitateur; Stanley Leslie, coster songs; James McCort, accordion selections; Prof. Reed, pianist; John Foley, William Whalen, and John Holland, songs, and many others. The affair wound up with cakewalk, "Can" Himes and Thomas Gibson carrying off the honors.

To Race in the Garden.

The entries for the indoor carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 13, will close next Saturday. Last Saturday twenty-five entries were received from Columbia College, and Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania have entered many men, so that some lively contests are expected from the collegians. Two championships, the National ten-mile run and the two-mile steeplechase, will be contested. Among New York men who will start in one or the other are Andrew Walsh, E. W. Hjertberg, H. Gray, J. W. Rumpf, and C. F. Mackey.

TWENTY-SECOND'S SHOOT.

The Results in Two Events at the Regiment's Ranges.

The attraction at the Twenty-second Regiment rifle ranges Saturday night was a "team of six" and "sharpshooters" match.

The conditions of the team of six match were as follows: Open to teams of six from the different companies and field and staff and non-commissioned staff, seven shots standing at 200 yards, and seven prone at 500, to be shot in relays of three, the team making the highest aggregate score to receive individual prizes.

In the first half of the match the team from the field and staff and non-commissioned staff gained a lead of five points, and they not only held this advantage, but increased it to a total of thirteen. Companies G, E, and H all tied for second place.

In the sharpshooters' match a total of 65 or better out of a possible 70 was necessary in order to receive a medal. There were two successful ones, namely, Capt. F. Isherwood, Company H, and Private C. B. Sterling, Company E, both of whom made 66. The summaries were:

TEAM OF SIX MATCH.

Field and Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff.	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.	Prev. Aggregate.
Sgt. Maj. C. W. Hall	31	31	62	
Lieut. L. J. Kross	27	26	53	
Sgt. C. M. McDonald	22	26	48	
Total	80	83	163	190 353
Company G	81	74	155	185 340
Company E	77	94	171	169 340
Company H	84	90	174	166 340
Company C	81	82	163	176 339
Company A	66	68	134	181 315
Company I	73	65	138	158 296

SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. F. Isherwood, Co. H.	33	33	66
Pvt. C. B. Sterling, Co. E.	33	33	66
Sgt. H. K. Zush, N. C. S.	33	32	65

Boxing at Bohemian Club.

Every Tuesday night the Bohemian Sporting Club has a boxing tournament. Five bouts will be boxed to-morrow, and some good work by men who are struggling to make reputations is expected. "Tom" Vaughn and "Joe" Mason are to box six rounds, "Eddie" Hayes and "Jim" Murphy will box six, Nelson Frazier and "Jack" Foley are down for eight rounds, Charles Woolson and "Jack" Kelly for eight, and Louis Oehler and Louis Cassidy for ten rounds. Every bout will be at catch weights, and the club will be open to the public.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DELLAC, SUZANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUZANNE DELLAC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howe & Hummel, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1896. GUSTAVE VILLARET, Executor. HOWE & HUMMEL, Att'ys for Exr., 87 & 89 Centre St., N. Y. City. o5-1aw6mM

ELLIS, MATTHEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1896. DEBORAH ELLIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. au17-1aw6mM

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY.

Phroso.

BY

ANTHONY HOPE,

Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Heart of Princess Osra," etc.

THE MOST FASCINATING ROMANCE OF THE END OF THE CENTURY.

The most successful serial published in 1896, its appearance has been awaited more eagerly than that of any book since "Trilby."

Fifty illustrations, sixteen of them full-page, have been made for this by HENRY B. WECHSLER, working from the model and a collection of Greek costumes and firearms.

On Oct. 5, 1896, The **New York Sun** published a column editorial regarding "Phroso"—a compliment rarely if ever before paid to a novel—from which the following is an extract:

"It seems to us that 'Phroso,' Anthony Hope's new novel, the publication of which has just been completed in McClure's Magazine, is likely to rank among the master works of sensational and exciting fiction.

We care not how sated and cynical a man may have become we defy him to lay 'Phroso' down if he once takes it up; he will finish it at a sitting and count a night's rest well lost."

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By ANTHONY HOPE.

Now in its second large edition.

"No character in recent fiction has excited greater interest than the beautiful, willful cruel, tender-hearted, proud, witty, and wholly delightful Princess Osra. Anthony Hope is at his best in the stories of which she is the heroine."—New York Evening World.

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"A group of bewildering, fascinating, entrancing chapters."—Cleveland Critic.

The scene of this remarkable story is the same as that of "The Prisoner of Zenda."—Ruritania.

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Other successful fiction recently published:—

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The plot deals with a community in the State of New York. *The result is a charming love story, in a new field for this author.*

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 295 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the seventh clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Dometille Denison and her descendants, plaintiffs, against DOMETILLE DENISON and ALFRED BECAR, as sole surviving trustees of the trusts created by the ninth clause of the will of Noel J. Becar, deceased, for Pauline Arnold and her descendants; Dometille Denison, individually; Josephine Kroger, Evelyn C. Gagnebin, William B. Denison, Adele Van Brunt, Louise Bull, Adele H. Bull, Charles M. Bull, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, Theodora A. Johnston, Edward Peterson, Jr., Arnold, sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of William Arnold, deceased; William B. Gagnebin, defendants, Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 22d, 1896. LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants, Caroline H. Johnston, Marie P. Johnston, Margaret L. Johnston, Robert W. Johnston, Alfred A. Johnston, and Theodora A. Johnston:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the said 22d day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1896. LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6wM.

SUPREME COURT.—State of New York.—PATRICK GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against SUSANNA E. MINTURN, defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, January 18th, 1897. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 265 Broadway, N. Y. ja18-1aw5wM&moh1

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—MAY A. I. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, defendant.—Action to annul marriage.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 3rd, 1896. R. RICHARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office and office address, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

To William R. Thompson, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 21st, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said City of New York. R. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. f1-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—HENRY W. MITTAG, plaintiff, against BANK OF MINNESOTA of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 23rd, 1896. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, Times Building, No. 41 Park Row, New York City.

To the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul, Minnesota, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of January, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, said 14th day of January, 1897. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Times Building, 41 Park Row, New York City. ja18-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELDING, AUGUSTUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS FIELDING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to Carl A. de Gersdorff, Esq., at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1897. FRANKLIN B. FIELDING, CARL A. DE GERSDORFF, Administrators. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Administrators, 40 Wall Street, New York. ja11-1aw6mM

GARCIA, MIGUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, Pedro R. de Florez, Miguel R. Martinez, as ancillary administrator, &c., of Carmen Garcia de Martinez, deceased; John Garcia y Ravina, Ramon Garcia y Ravina, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Lizzie Lannan, as administratrix, &c., of Patrick Lannan, deceased; Patrick Kearney, Rafael de Florez, Xavier Dietlin, Victorine A. Kelly, Hugh H. Hagan, as executor, &c., of Lillian Kelly Hagan, deceased; Ella Kelly Blackburn, Mary Connolly, Bessie Baker, Victorine Houry, Joaquin Martinez, and to all persons interested in the estate of MIGUEL GARCIA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Miguel R. Martinez, William H. Speer, and Pedro R. de Florez, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street. ja18-1aw6wM&mch1

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

QUEDENS, GEORGE H. W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Adolphine Meyer, Anna Bertha Meyer, Julia Hermine Meyer, Wilhelmine Johanna Quedens, and all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE, sometimes called GEORGE H. W. QUEDENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the second day of March, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Jungclaus, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, ja11-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SCHNEPEL, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN SCHNEPEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1896. SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Executor. CHARLES A. SCHNEPEL, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. d7-1aw6mM

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

TERFRY, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS TERFRY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1896. GEORGE W. HAY, Administrator. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y. o19-1aw6mM

THEALL, HORACE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE THEALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of December, 1896. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. d14-1aw6mM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased.

Whereas, All of the next of kin of said deceased have consented that the liability of the bond to be given and filed by the person applying to be appointed as administrator herein need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate of the said deceased; and

Whereas, An application has been made for the appointment of an administrator upon the said estate under and in pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is applicable to the giving of such a bond upon such an application,

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the said statute in such cases made and provided to all persons having claims against the estate of the said RICHARD S. WHEELER, deceased, to present them to the undersigned Surrogate, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Dated December 30th, 1896. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate. HOADLEY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 22 William Street, N. Y. City. ja7-2aw4wM&Th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year.....$2.00
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One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Kismet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl From Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Concert—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Northern Lights—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1897.

MR. GAGE'S VIEWS.

Fund the legal-tender notes; permit the banks to issue currency to the par value of bonds issued for this purpose; reduce the tax on bank currency one-half. These were the simple measures which Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE proposed to the Government in 1894. There is no reason to suppose that he has changed his views regarding them since. And Mr. MCKINLEY has chosen him for Secretary of the Treasury. We are justified in inferring that this is substantially the policy which the new Administration will propose and urge on Congress.

It is certainly a wise policy. It is conservative, in that it permits us to keep everything that is clearly good in our present system, and proposes no change which would make any disturbance either in the affairs or the minds of men. Whatever change there was would necessarily be gradual, and there would be no change at all except as the business of the country required.

Let us look at the first proposition—funding the legal tenders. What is it in reality and what would it probably bring about? It is a proposition by the Government to the holders of its demand notes—greenbacks or Treasury notes—to exchange them at par for a low-rate long-term bond, say for a 2½ per cent. bond, payable in twenty-five years. How many of the notes would be thus exchanged? No one can say, but it is plain that the ordinary holder of these notes would not exchange them on these terms if they were worth more in daily use as currency. If the proposition stood by itself it is safe to say that only the surplus notes would be turned into bonds. The advocates of the legal tenders, whatever their reasons for liking these, must see that there would still remain in circulation every dolar that could be profitably used.

This first proposition is coupled with a second. This is that National banks shall be allowed to issue their notes to the full value of the bonds deposited by them, and that the tax on their circulation shall be reduced one-half. How far would these advantages induce National banks to exchange legal tenders for bonds in order to issue their notes on the bonds? This question again cannot be answered definitely. But it is clear that under present conditions, or anything approaching them, there would not be in the greater part of the country any profit in such an operation. There is no lack of bonds giving a net return considerably higher than 2½ per cent. on which notes could now be issued, and the issues tend to shrink rather than expand. The relatively slight advantage of issuing to par value and reducing the tax would not now cause banks to increase their note issues.

Practically, then, what Mr. GAGE'S plan amounts to is this: it would secure the funding of whatever legal-tender notes are not needed in the currency. If business became sufficiently active, and rates for money advanced so as to warrant it, whatever contraction resulted would immediately be made up by the issue of bank notes. That is a simple statement of what is proposed and intended and what would happen.

Mr. GAGE does not regard this as a complete settlement of the currency question. No one would so regard it who understood that question. He looks forward to the establishment of a system of sound and elastic bank currency and a safe and natural extension of bank credit. Undoubtedly his energies and his influence would be directed to promoting such a system, and to resisting everything that would delay or interfere with it. But he very truly says that such a change will require time. Meanwhile it is very fortunate that we are to have a Secretary of the Treasury with so clear an idea of what ought to be and what can be done.

SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The hopeful conditions of the investment market to which we called attention two weeks ago have become still more marked. The bond market is all the time growing broader and stronger, as well as more active. The par value total of the bond transactions on the Stock Exchange on Saturday was $2,271,000, an astonishing figure for a half-day market. West Shore fours sold at 107, Government fours of 1925 were held at 124½. These large dealings and advancing prices produce the conditions described by a Wall Street house in yesterday's TIMES: "It is difficult to get securities to fill orders. The demand for gilt-edge bonds is extremely large, and the bonds in the market are extremely few. Investors are compelled to wait some time before they can get the securities they want."

The next move of investors will be to buy something else. They will not wait. Their desire for investment is too pressing. There are $59,000,000 of surplus bank reserves. The idle money must be put at work. When gilt-edge bonds are no longer to be had or are too high, shares will do. Then, with returning confidence, prospectuses of new enterprises will begin to be handed around, and men will begin to read them with interest.

A few months ago bonds were almost unsalable. Now the highest grades are almost unpurchasable. Money is cheap in London and cheap in New York. The President-elect has made a safe and reassuring choice for his finance minister. The arbitration treaty has been favorably reported to the Senate. The jingoes have burrowed out of sight in the safe subject of the Nicaragua Canal. There is not a scarecrow a foot high anywhere in sight, except the tariff bill, which its friends declare is not a cause of alarm, but a beacon of joy. The signs point, as they pointed two weeks ago, but with increasing positiveness, to a revival of business activity.

THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE DEVIL.

The Rev. DWIGHT L. MOODY, a devout and sincere man, who has been conducting religious revival meetings in this city during the Winter, contributed to one of the notorious examples of the "new journalism" yesterday an article upon the nude in art. "I am glad of the opportunity," he says, in beginning his article, "to say something more through your columns about what I believe to be the reigning evils of these times—licentiousness and lust"; and, with the eloquence of the practiced exhorter and the austere indignation of JOHN KNOX, he declaims against the sinful exposure of nude statuary and paintings in private houses and public places.

Mr. MOODY'S letter occupies less than two columns. Almost the entire remaining space of the page upon which it appears is filled with nude pictures, eight in all, reproducing by the crude and repulsive processes of the new journalism the female figures from well-known works of art owned by men and women of this city. Mr. MOODY'S own picture also adorns the page. His arms, uplifted and outspread, traverse two of the nude pictures. These two pictures and Mr. MOODY'S are printed from the same block.

The Rev. Mr. MOODY preaches with the fervor of pious conviction against the demoralizing influence of Sunday newspapers that take men's thoughts from holy things and fill their minds with worldliness.

The Rev. Mr. MOODY contributes to the most worldly and reprehensible Sunday newspaper ever printed an article which is the central feature of what in intent and accomplishment is the most licentious page of its issue of yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. MOODY berates the fathers and mothers of New York for filling their drawing rooms, halls, and bed chambers with nude images that corrupt the morals of their children and shock their visitors.

The Rev. Mr. MOODY'S portrait is spread upon the page to which he is "glad of the opportunity" to contribute, grouped with eight images of nakedness. His hands touch them. His Scripture quotations surround them. They are made a part of his article.

Did the Rev. Mr. MOODY intend to contribute to a worldly Sunday newspaper? Did he know that he was to be trussed up with eight rude naked images? Of course not. He consented at the request of a newspaper merely to write or dictate a protest against sinful exposure. He did not know the revolting intentions of the newspaper in regard to the presentation of his article.

But, having eyes and a nose and a memory of the speech of men, how could he be ignorant of the nature and practices of the newspaper in question? Perhaps Mr. MOODY never saw a rattlesnake. If he chanced upon one in some Northfield pasture, would he put it in his bosom? If the proprietor of a low playhouse invited him to sit on the stage and point out the sinfulness of the various features of a "living-picture" entertainment, would he accept?

If he should sue the newspaper for making him an involuntary accomplice in its salaciousness, it would set up the defense of contributory negligence on his part and win the case. The jury would say that he must have known from common notoriety that the newspaper wanted his article, not for the moral benefit of the community, but as a pretext for the printing of illustrations of the class upon which it chiefly relies to extend its business.

It is our duty to inform the Rev. Mr. MOODY, though we do it with pain and regret, that his apparently willing cooperation in the loathsome undertakings of the "new journalism" begets in the minds of the ignorant and degraded beings who are its readers, the very class he so earnestly tries to reach in his pious ministrations, a belief that he is not a sincere evangelist, striving to bring heedless men and women to a knowledge of GOD, but a religious mountebank seeking personal notoriety through every channel that opens to him.

Is it any wonder that the ministers make no visible headway in their crusade against the Sunday newspapers?

MR. SHERMAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

The vicissitudes of politics will give Secretary of State SHERMAN an opportunity to meet some old friends in Washington.

In the second volume of his "Recollections," Page 1,029, Mr. SHERMAN explains how and why he failed to receive the Presidential nomination of his party at the Chicago Convention of 1888:

"From the best information I could gather from many persons with whom I conversed I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that I was defeated for the nomination by New York. I was assured before the meeting of the convention that I would have six votes from the beginning from that State, and could reasonably hope for a large addition to that vote in the progress of the balloting. Instead of this I did not receive a single vote, although three or more of the delegates had been distinctly selected in my favor, and had given pledges to their constituents that they would vote for me, but they did not on a single ballot do so, except, I was advised, that at one ballot one of them voted for me.

"I believed then, as I believe now, that one of the delegates from the State of New York practically controlled the whole delegation, and that a corrupt bargain was made on Sunday which transferred the great body of the vote of New York to Gen. HARRISON, and thus led to his nomination."

The delegate to whom Mr. SHERMAN alludes in this pointed fashion was the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, who after the 4th of March will take his seat in the United States Senate as Senator from the State of New York, where he still controls "the whole delegation."

The paragraph immediately following those we have just quoted contains further information as to the defeat of his Presidential hopes:

"I believe and had, as I thought, conclusive proof that the friends of Gen. ALGER substantially purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the Southern States who had been instructed by their conventions to vote for me."

Gen. ALGER will be Secretary of War in President MCKINLEY'S Cabinet. As the Secretary of State, at Cabinet meetings, raises his eyes, looking diagonally down the table, they will rest upon the features of the man to whom his brother, Gen. SHERMAN, being appealed to to allay the almost universal suspicion, wrote, in substance, this consoling message: "If you bought JOHN'S niggers, you did only what everybody else was doing."

Friendship's garland will still lack one posy. The Hon. CHARLES FOSTER of Ohio should be there, of whose course in the Republican Convention of 1880 Senator SHERMAN wrote: "I was content with the result, but was deeply wounded by what I could not but regard as a breach of faith on the part of some of the Ohio delegation, and especially of Gov. FOSTER."

SENATOR HILL'S LATEST REPORT.

A report submitted from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate by Senator HILL must be taken as settling a question which has vexed many commentators: What resolutions requiring the concurrence of both houses of Congress must be submitted to the President?

The Constitution says, (Art. I., Sec. 7, Par. 3:) "Every * * * resolution * * * to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States," &c. The Senate recently referred to the Judiciary Committee the query whether a certain resolution "is required to be a joint resolution, and whether concurrent resolutions generally are required to be submitted to the President of the United States."

Mr. HILL made the report, and it is a model of concise statement and conclusive reasoning. He took the ground that the word "necessary" in the clause above quoted referred to the necessity caused by the fact that a resolution embodied legislation. The clause would read more clearly and embody the same meaning if it said:

"'No order, resolution, or vote' need be presented to the President unless its subject-matter is legislation to which the Constitution expressly requires in the first instance the assent of both houses, matter to which such assent is constitutionally necessary. In other words, the phrase 'to which the concurrence * * * may be necessary' should be held to refer to the 'concurrence' made 'necessary' by the other provisions of the Constitution and not to the mere form of the procedure; so that no mere resolution, joint, concurrent, or otherwise, need be presented to the President for his approval unless it relates to matter of legislation to which the Constitution requires the concurrence of both houses of Congress and the approval of the President—in other words, unless such Congressional action be the exercise of 'legislative powers' vested in Congress under the provisions of Section 1, Article I."

This is the basis of the practice of Congress by which "joint" resolutions are sent to the President and "concurrent" resolutions are not so sent. The former involve legislation; the latter do not. By interpreting the Constitution as a whole, each of its provisions by the other provisions relating to the same subject, all ambiguity is dispelled.

A NEW IRISH QUESTION.

It is a striking fact that the Irish question threatens the Unionist Government more seriously than any other. It is not exactly the old Irish question. It is no longer social disorder, or boycotting, or dynamite, or any of the forms of disturbance by which the Irish leaders tried to force home rule from England. It is a much more prosaic and a much more trying question—taxation. That touches the pocket, and the Tory pocket at that. The landlords and the tenants, the Protestants of the North and Roman Catholics of the South, the Nationalists and the Unionists are uniting in Ireland to secure from England a lighter burden of taxation, and they cannot be ignored. Of course the evils of which they complain have long existed. They were great and already ancient a quarter of a century ago. The complaints regarding them were strong then. They were put to sleep by Mr. GLADSTONE by the appointment of a commission, whence it was feared by many and hoped by some that they would never emerge. But now the commission has made its report, and England, as well as Ireland, is tremendously stirred.

The most pregnant statement of the commission's report is as follows:

"We are forced to the conclusion that the system of taxation which now exists in the United Kingdom, while it may be not unsuited to the requirements of a rich nation like Great Britain, presses hardly and inequitably upon a relatively poor country like Ireland. The same observation applies, in our opinion, to public expenditure in Ireland, which has been conducted on a scale totally unsuitable to that country, and such as few nations would be able or willing to afford."

The defense so far offered by the Unionists to this most grave finding is curious. They say, in substance, Ireland has more of the revenue she contributes expended on her than any other part of the United Kingdom. This is true, but it is precisely one of the wrongs complained of. Ireland contributes about $40,000,000 annually to the revenue, and the local expenditure is about $30,000,000. In England the local expenditure is a little less than one-third of the contribution; in Scotland it is a little more than one-third; in Ireland it is three-fourths. Of the $30,000,000 spent in Ireland, $7,000,000 is for police and military. Another very large sum is for the maintenance of the absurd pomp of Dublin Castle. But apart from any question as to what the taxes are spent for are two serious facts—one is that any Irishman, or Englishman either, would do better with the money in his own pocket than by paying it in taxes to be refunded, and the second is that the money spent in Ireland is not under Irish control.

The commission says—and all parties in Ireland are agreed—that both taxes and expenditures are too large, and that both should be reduced. When that demand is urgently made by its own supporters, the Government cannot ignore it. We believe that they cannot resist it.

BROOKLYN FREE KINDERGARTENS.

The fifth annual report of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society is good reading.

It shows a large amount of good work well done by a number of earnest and trained workers systematically and skillfully supervised and supported by a large class of fairly generous contributors. The Brooklyn Board of Education appropriates $10,000 each year to kindergartens connected with the public schools. This society has raised and expended during the past year about the same amount in sustaining free kindergartens. Of these there are now thirteen, and their annual cost ranges from some $400 to $1,500 each, while the general expense account is kept under $2,500. That is a good business showing, not so much in the income as in the care and economy of expenditure. We have no hesitation in saying that any money given to this society will be well used in the work for which it is intended. We may add that in our complex modern city life there is no work that has a stronger claim on intelligent persons. Considering the time and labor devoted freely to it, its far more liberal support by those who can give money only should be regarded as a privilege.

The society does not regard the free kindergarten as a charity simply. And it is right. The kindergarten is a charity, certainly, and a most fruitful one. But it is far more than that. It is an agency for preparing little children for useful and happy lives, as they cannot by any other means be prepared elsewhere. It does for them between the ages of three and seven what the schools do not do at all, and what is of very great value, both immediately and all through their lives. Its work is so peculiarly effective that, when it is well done, the children get many times more from later schooling than they could otherwise get. Not only that, but they are definitely and permanently helped throughout their whole lives.

In one sense the noble work of the Free Kindergarten Societies ought not to be done, because it ought not to be necessary. The kindergarten ought to be a part of public education. In our judgment it ought to be the part most carefully organized and most completely provided for. Pupil for pupil, we regard a good kindergarten as worth much more than a high school. What is given is of more real value, and it can be given to all without injustice to any. There should be, however, no need for any dispute between the advocates of the two. There is no present risk that the high schools will be neglected, and there should be general agreement that the kindergartens should be steadily and generously promoted.

Until the kindergarten is thoroughly established in the system of public education—and as yet it is hardly even introduced—we urge all with whom we can have any influence to do all that they possibly can do and give all that they can give for the Free Kindergarten Societies in Brooklyn and elsewhere.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL FOR THE WORLD.

Large quantities of American steel billets have been quoted in Lancashire and Midlands at 10s. under English makes. Tinplate steel bars also reported offered at 82s. 6d., delivered in Swansea. [Report of English iron market cabled to The Iron Age, Jan. 27.]

The American makers of iron and steel are underselling the English in their own home market, and iron from our furnaces in the South is now regularly exported to Germany, Holland, and other European countries at the rate of thousands of tons per week. The export sales of one Southern company last week were 8,000 tons, and the same company rejected foreign orders for 6,000 tons "because of the scant supply of the grades in request."

We compare as follows the prices, in England, of American and of English steel billets and steel bars used in making tinplate:

IN ENGLAND.	American.	English.
Steel billets	$19.44	$21.87
Tinplate bars	20.04	$21.87@ 22.47

But it is not surprising that American makers should thus undersell the English in England and Wales, even when the cost of shipment across the Atlantic is considered. We compare below the prices of American Bessemer iron and steel billets at Pittsburg with the prices of English Bessemer and billets at English ports:

HERE AND ABROAD.	Pittsburg.	England.
Bessemer pig	$10.35	$12.75
Steel billets	15.50	21.87

Tinplate bars are the bars of steel which are rolled into the sheets upon which a thin layer of tin is spread. They are the largest part of the tinplate manufacturers' raw material. And now, when American bars of this kind are offered in the Welsh tinplate district at a price lower by $2.43 per ton than the price of English bars there, the American manufacturers of tinplate assert that a tariff duty of 51 per cent. on tinplate from Wales does not give them protection enough, and ask for more!

The prices of the American products to which we have referred may be increased temporarily hereafter, but the facts and comparisons set forth above, with the steady growth of our exports of iron and steel products, point clearly to a time, not far in the future, when the United States will rule the world's iron markets.

JOHN L. STEVENS and his great friend Mr. BLAINE have been called to their long account, but that old Hawaii annexation job is very much alive, and will be urgently pressed upon the attention of the new Administration. Our Washington dispatches report Republican leaders as having "not the slightest doubt that before another year shall have passed, Hawaii will be a part of the Union." Will the job get through without any exposure of its promoters and its purpose by the sleuths of the opposition in the Senate? Or have they so overworked themselves in showing up the iniquities of the Cleveland Administration that they have lost their scent for Republican game and their zest for the joys of the chase?

"'Does the District Attorney feel pressure from high political sources?' was asked.

"Mr. OLCOTT was aroused in an instant. He sat straight up in his chair, and his voice took on a sharp, quick tone.

"'Do you mean the leaders of my party—Gov. MORTON, Mr. PLATT, and Mr. LAUTERBACH, the men who placed me here?' he demanded bluntly. 'I am sure they are too high-minded, too wise, to think for one moment of such action.'"—World Report of an Interview with District Attorney OLCOTT.

No doubt Mr. OLCOTT will be able to resist Gov. MORTON. But if he sees PLATT or LAUTERBACH coming we advise him to pray for strength.

"Tariffs have to be enacted to pay off political debts; tariffs are enacted to enable politicians to procure funds to run political campaigns, for now they can no longer tax the officeholders. Tariffs are enacted to build up and enable trusts to increase prices."—JOHN E. RUSSELL at the New England Free Trade League Dinner.

According to Republican teaching tariffs are enacted to increase revenues by increasing duties already prohibitory.

If a report were circulated in this city that Mr. DEPEW had lost his mind, it would be something for Wall Street bears to delight in. An evening paper of Saturday indirectly spread such a report by publishing in very black type the following wild statements in what purported to be an interview with Mr. DEPEW:

"What the country requires is an extra session of Congress to meet the emergency. We ought to look upon the situation as we should look upon a sudden outbreak of hostilities with another power.

"That which we are called upon to face is scarcely less grave than actual war.

"Congress must not shirk its liabilities or its responsibilities. It must have the courage, and it should find the means to fight the danger that threatens us as a people.

"Times will grow worse from now on, until Congress meets."

Happily no one believes that the President of the Central Road is capable of such maundering.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A thrifty Bostonian has devised what is believed to be an entirely original, if somewhat culpable, method of putting money in his purse. His plan is represented to have been to set fires in various places, putting them out before they had gained much headway or attracted outside attention, and then quietly informing the insurance company having risks upon the buildings and making settlements very satisfactory to himself. The assertion is made that he has "worked this little game" no less than fifteen times in a single year. The statement seems almost incredible, but those who accept it blame the underwriters for neglecting to inform the Fire Marshal, whose right it is to know, of the occurrence or recurrence of the fires. At length the scheme, however extensive it may have been, has been exposed, and the culprit is extremely unlikely to have a good opportunity to repeat his offense for some time to come.

—A youth who was brought before a Justice's court in Chicago the other day on the charge of having assaulted his stepfather found confronting him, with the other adverse witnesses, his mother, who excitedly declared, apparently as the most severe accusation she could bring against the unhappy boy, that he "was just like his father." The Justice seemingly had heard this objection brought against other sons, and possibly a few daughters, during a long and somewhat varied experience on the bench, and questioned the woman further. She said that the father of the boy, her first husband, was a Kentuckian, and, being pressed for more minute information respecting the boy and his alleged misdeed, the woman, with the dead father still in mind, exclaimed: "You don't know that boy! His father killed six men!" Further explanation she would not give, and the case was continued until the next day. The boy protests that he was justified in attacking his stepfather, "who deserved it and more," and he promises to leave the stepfather, the mother, and the town forever, and go to Kentucky, where, it is to be hoped, he will not grow into a still closer resemblance to his deceased progenitor.

—How small a thing will sometimes interest and excite a whole community is just now being realized by the people of the village of West Brookfield, Worcester County, Mass., where some masons employed in repairing a fireplace in an old homestead, discovered, hidden away in the brickwork, a discolored paper, on which they read, written in faded ink, a bit of suggestion and advice. It was addressed "to the fortunate man who finds this," and read: "Whoever finds this note, let him look in the back part of this oven, ten inches through the brick oven, and he will be well repaid for his trouble." It was signed "D. S.," and dated Oct. 13, 1770. The delightful obscurity of meaning in the phrase has set the entire town to work in the attempt to solve the question of the exact location of the object it is supposed to be desirable to find, and the discussions and disputes arising are giving an uncommon interest to chance meetings of the villagers at the Post Office and other popular resorts. Perhaps, after all, it will prove to have been only the practical joke of some facetious villager of the last century, who never ceased to chuckle till his last day at the trouble he was going to give posterity.

—Reminiscences are continually being revived of the famous tea party when the taxed tea was thrown by the disguised patriots into Boston Harbor. Mr. FRED F. HASSAM, the antiquarian, has recently added an interesting chapter to the many, relating that when the thirty or forty disguised sons of liberty emitted their war whoop and rushed down to board the tea ship at Griffin's wharf a bodyguard of about 100 of their friends guarded the entrance to the wharf, and thus prevented any possible Tory from going down and subsequently being able to identify the active participants in the affair. The tea was consigned to Gov. HUTCHINSON, and there was so much of it thrown overboard that it floated down the river, and the next morning some of it was recovered by people at Dorchester Point, who found it floating as perfectly dry as when turned out of the chests. Several families in Dorchester have to-day small quantities of it preserved in bottles as cherished mementoes of the great event in which their ancestors took part, and the Massachusetts Historical Society has a large bottle in its collection. The building in which the patriots put on their Indian disguises was owned by JOHN HANCOCK, and it still stands, with the narrow stairway, without handrail, just as it was when they hurried down it in 1773.

PERSONAL.

—The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader notes that most of the commonly available books of reference err in giving the date of the birth of President-elect WILLIAM MCKINLEY, even LANMAN'S "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," which claims to have been compiled from original and official sources, and is usually found to be correct in its data, misstating the time as Feb. 26, 1844. The real date was Jan. 29, 1843.

—A life-size marble bust of BENJAMIN KURTZ MILLER, a prominent, popular, and veteran member of the bar of Milwaukee, Wis., was presented to the Milwaukee Law Library by his associates in the legal profession on Wednesday afternoon last. Mr. MILLER is a native of Gettysburg, Penn., and is a son of ANDREW G. MILLER, who was appointed United States Judge by President MARTIN VAN BUREN. He went to Milwaukee with his parents in 1839, when the little settlement had scarcely 1,000 inhabitants. He has been very successful as a lawyer, and has been largely instrumental in the development of many of Wisconsin's great enterprises.

—A newspaper man who has lately been talking with GARRET A. HOBART has found him, while not unduly self-assertive, not appalled by the speedy approach of the exacting duties incident upon four years' experience as presiding officer over the Senate of the United States. He modestly said that he had twice served as Speaker of the Assembly in the Legislature of New Jersey, and for one term was President of the Senate of the same State, and he does not "apprehend" that the work of presiding over the United States Senate will be much more difficult than were those imposed upon him in the deliberative assemblies of the State of New Jersey.

—FOXHALL KEENE of this city has settled in Mowbray Lodge, at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England, where he and Mrs. KEENE will remain to the end of the hunting season. Near neighbors are the Duke of MARLBOROUGH and his wife, who, with the former's cousin, the Hon. IVOR GUEST, have a lodge, so that they, too, may enjoy runs with the famous Quorn hounds. The KEENES ride in pretty select company, for among those regularly at the meets are the Duke and Duchess of SOMERSET, Count LARISCHE, Baron and Baroness DE TUYLL, the Duchess of HAMILTON, and a score of ordinary lords, ladies, knights, army officers, and men with "courtesy" titles, including, of course, a CHOLMONDELEY, who calls himself "Chumley." The fiery-headed Earl of LONSDALE, now settled down to a modern country squire of the old school that one reads of, is Master of the hounds this party follows.

—Superintendent of Schools GRIFFITH of Utica has raised a somewhat violent commotion in very many families of that beautiful town by endeavoring, as alleged, under the claim of "child study," to obtain from the pupils written statements of the methods of home government practiced there. One indignant father writes to one of the city papers that his daughter, aged eleven years, had informed him that she had answered several questions, as demanded by her teacher, but she refused to tell him what the questions were or how she had responded to them. This father, who is represented to be one of the city officials, having had years of experience in dealing with city affairs and ample opportunity for studying the methods adopted in conducting the schools, exclaims: "Think of it! The private affairs of my home told under Superintendent GRIFFITH'S orders by my children not only to himself, but to whoever may join the class in child study, and by them retailed to others!" Perhaps he may be making too much of the affair, but the scheme seems to be one that might be modified to advantage.

—Sergt. A. C. ROGERS of Troop A, Ohio National Guard, who resides in Cleveland, forwarded on Thursday last to Mrs. ELLA M. NORTON of Boston, Ga., a little package which will be received by her with uncommon pleasure. The package contains a pair of silver spurs which have a somewhat interesting history, extending back to the days before the war of the rebellion. It was in one of the closing battles of that war that a Kentucky Union soldier removed the spurs from the boots of a dead Confederate cavalryman. CHARLES S. ROGERS and J. G. ROGERS, brothers, were officers in the Kentucky regiment to which the soldier belonged, and some time after the close of hostilities the spurs were presented to the wife of the latter. They bore the somewhat lengthy inscription: "Awarded to Private BENJAMIN W. GROVENSTINE by the commissioned officers of the Effingham Hussars for skill at the head and ring, May 1, 1847." Some time since her son determined to ascertain, if possible, the address of some surviving relative of the original owner of the spurs. The search was a long and a difficult one, but finally he ascertained that Mrs. Norton was a daughter of BENJAMIN GROVENSTINE. The unexpected fact came out that GROVENSTINE never served in the Confederate Army. He resided in Georgia, and during SHERMAN'S famous march his military outfit as an officer in the Effingham Hussars, including the spurs, was carried off by Federals. How the spurs came to be worn subsequently by the Confederate soldier has not been ascertained. Probably they again became the spoils of war and fell into the possession of the Confederate by force of arms.

CURRENT NOTES.

The sugar planters of Southern Louisiana are contributing molasses for the relief of the sufferers from the drought, that they may sweeten their cornmeal therewith, and The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that it is proving a palatable addition to the very slim diet which thousands of persons in North Louisiana will have to be satisfied with this Winter.

* * *

A Cincinnati paper intimates that if a Cincinnatian finds on a cold day that his neighbor's thermometer marks a degree or two lower than his own he straightway acts as if he had a personal grievance against the neighbor, the clerk of the weather, and the maker of his thermometer. There seems to be a good deal of human nature in the Cincinnatian.

* * *

The Legislature of Georgia refused to make an appropriation for an exhibit from that State at the Tennessee Exposition next Summer, but Mrs. Joseph Thompson, who was President of the Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition in 1895, and carried that department through successfully, has started a movement to obtain a reconsideration of the vote at the special session to be held shortly. She has raised $1,000, will ask the Legislature to appropriate $1,000, and thinks she can then raise $1,000 more.

* * *

The twelfth annual banquet of the Governors of the several States of the Union is to be given by the Marquette Club of Chicago on Friday evening, Feb. 12. Among the toasts to be responded to are "Municipal Reform," by Gov. Pingree of Michigan; "The New Old Dominion," by Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia; "Iowa, They Said It Was Doubtful," by Gov. Drake of Iowa; "The Duty of Citizenship," by Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and "The Farmer in Politics," by Gov. Mount of Indiana.

* * *

The support of the convicts in its State prison costs Massachusetts $3.67 a week for each one. The inmates of the reformatory cost $4.02 each per week, and the women in the Reformatory for Women are supported at $3.19 each per week. Most expensive of all are the boys in the Lyman School at Westborough, the cost of whose weekly support amounts to $4.61 each.

* * *

The City of Savannah, Ga., has just passed through an extremely bitter municipal campaign. It has ended in the triumph of the "Liberals" over the "Citizens" by a small majority, and next Monday the Hon. Peter W. Meldrim will assume the office of Mayor, he having defeated Herman Myers, the present incumbent, by 223 votes. All the twelve candidates for Aldermen on the Mayor's ticket went down with him, and the new board will have none of the old to caution and instruct them.

* * *

The talk about starving people in Chicago has excited the ire of the city papers and they protest that nobody is starving there and nobody need go hungry if he is not too proud to let his condition be known.

* * *

Gov. Pingree of Michigan was asked the other day for a brief "sentiment" on Washington's Birthday, and somewhat curtly replied that "We're living at the end of the nineteenth century and too busy to write sentiments about men who have been dead a hundred years."

* * *

Mississippi papers are remarking upon the unusual fatality of the grip epidemic among the negroes of their State and attribute it to imprudence and exposure when the first attack of the disease is suffered.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Coming of Prosperity.

From The Baltimore American.

All real movements of prosperity are gradual. They are not booms. They progress along safe and conservative lines. The coming of better times is all the more sure because it is deliberate.

Malicious Gossipers.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Ninety per cent. of business is done on credit, and a wanton, unprovoked attack upon credit cannot be condemned too severely. Our merchants have struggled bravely through dangerous seas, and they should be sustained and encouraged now. And if nothing but an appeal to the criminal law will stop the cowardly attacks of the curbstone liars and the irresponsible gossippers of the streets, let that appeal be made.

Shared by Thousands.

From The Lockport Journal.

A well-known and respected Syracuse bank cashier writes to one of the more reputable New York newspapers (THE TIMES) saying it is beyond his understanding how any one whose time is of value can waste it in reading the "rot" published by the more sensational metropolitan papers. The opinion of the respected Syracuse bank cashier (Mr. Barker of the Robert Gere Bank) is shared by thousands of others.

"THEY SAY."

From The New Haven Register.

"They say"—ah! well, suppose they do;
But can they prove the story true;
Suspicion may arise for naught
But malice, envy, want of thought.
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

"They say." But why the tale rehearse
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a noble plan
To speak of all the best you can?

"They say." Well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore,
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

"They say"—Oh! pause and look within;
See how your heart inclines to sin,
Watch lest in dark temptatious hour
You, too, should sink beneath its power.
Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall,
But speak of good, "or not at all."

THE REFORMS FOR TURKEY

Germany Is Now Ready to Join England in Establishing Them by Force.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI'S MISSION

The Proposed Changes Have Already Been Submitted to the Sultan, with the Intimation that They Must Be Made.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Berlin newspapers, noticing the visit to the German capital of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, contrast the general indifference shown to his presence in the city with the interest taken in the recent sojourn of Count Goluchowski. Brief as Count Goluchowski's stay in Berlin was, it resulted in an important change in Germany's policy toward the Sultan, and probably also in the Balkans.

The Austrian Government has long maintained that the objects of the Dreibund, and especially of the dual alliance, could only be obtained by concert of policy at Constantinople. The adhesion of Germany to the Russian schemes of reform without coercion, while Austria and Italy supported England in insisting upon coercion if necessary, was held by the Austrian Minister to menace the stability of the alliance. Count Goluchowski is understood to have made the all-important declaration to the Kaiser and Prince Hohenlohe that Austria and Italy would join England in imposing by force the needful reforms upon the Sultan, even if they had to act without the cooperation of France and Russia.

Nothing but defeat in diplomacy and disappointment of aim has resulted from the attempts of Germany to cultivate the friendship of Russia. The Russo-French entente has grown in closeness, while the understanding between the Dreibund powers has been subjected to some strain. Count Goluchowski has now succeeded in obtaining such full agreement with the Kaiser as will enable the Ambassadors of the three powers to work in perfect harmony. If the Turkish correspondence issued by the English Foreign Office had been completed up to date, instead of finishing at the close of December, the modification in Germany's policy would have been seen to alter the position in the East. The Kaiser is no longer a hard-and-fast opponent of coercion, but has agreed to join in coercion if the other powers are unanimous.

Europe is thus within view of presenting the Sultan with a programme of reform under compulsion, not the "moral pressure" the Russian Government still holds out for, but the material enforcement, which Austria, Italy, and England have for some time been agreed upon. A draft of the reform demands has at last been presented to the Sultan through Baron Calice, the President at the Ambassadorial Conferences. Some semi-official idea of the scheme of the powers has been received here from Constantinople. The provinces, Asiatic as well as European, are to have some sort of elective councils, with administrative governments. A Council of State, composed of members representing the provinces and members appointed by the Sultan, is to sit for stated annual periods in Constantinople. This council will have a voice in the appointment of Ministers and in the regulation of the finances. The Sultan is to govern through his Ministers, and not through the palace functionaries, and the administration of justice is also to be reformed.

AN AMERICAN BRIG LOST.

The Rocky Glen Wrecked at Ragged Island, but All Hands Saved.

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Jan. 31.—A schooner which arrived here to-day from the out islands reports the wreck on Jan. 21 of the American brig Rocky Glen, Capt. Colbeth, at Ragged Island, one of the Bahama group. Her crew and materials were saved, but the vessel will prove a total loss. The Rocky Glen arrived at Ragged Island at the beginning of the month from Barbados, and was to sail for Portland, Me.

The Rocky Glen was a hermaphrodite brig, of 335 tons burden. She was 120 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 16 feet deep. She was built in 1866 at Robbinston, Me., and was owned by J. S. Emery & Co. Her hailing port was Boston.

RESIGNED FROM THE HOUSE.

The Parliamentary Career of Sir George Otto Trevelyan.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sir George Otto Trevelyan, member of Parliament for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, owing to ill health. Sir George has been a prominent figure in politics for many years, and his retirement will be severely felt by the Liberal Party. From 1868 to 1870 he was a Lord of the Admiralty, and later became Secretary to the Admiralty. In May, 1882, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and two years later was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1886 and again from 1892 to 1895 he was Secretary for Scotland.

He was first elected to Parliament in 1865, when he was returned from Tynemouth. Though a Liberal, he opposed the Home Rule bill in 1886, and was defeated at the ensuing general election. Subsequently he changed his belief regarding home rule for Ireland, and in 1887 was elected for the district he has since represented.

THE REICHSTAG VERY DULL.

Absence of Members May Result in Closing the Restaurant.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Public interest in the Reichstag this week has been at the very lowest ebb. At no time have there been more than thirty members in the building, including those in the restaurant or library, and it has been next to impossible to obtain a quorum.

In view of this state of apathy on the part of the members of the imperial legislative body, it is not surprising that the restaurateur who holds the contract to supply the members with meals refuses to keep the restaurant open any longer unless he is subsidized, and has given formal notice that he will retire on April 1. In the meantime another contractor will be advertised for, but what success will attend the attempt to get a responsible and competent person to undertake the service remains to be seen. Apart from the fact that the keeper of the restaurant receives no subsidy, the terms of his contract require him to furnish members of the Reichstag with a full dinner at the very reasonable rate of 1½ marks a head, and a limited repast at 1 mark each.

The National Zeitung, commenting upon the fact that there were only ten members present upon the occasion of a recent debate upon an important measure, says: "Members of the Reichstag appear to think that debates are useless, as they lead to no practical action."

FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Why the Refiners Ask Them from the Government.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A circular issued by the French sugar syndicate is being warmly discussed in commercial circles connected with the German sugar industry. The circular states that the French refiners would ask nothing from the government if Germany and Austria, aiming at the ruin of the French sugar trade, had not created the export bounty system and now were opposed to its complete abolition. "The weapons" adds the circular, "rivals use against us must be used against them. The French sugar industry absolutely condemns the export bounty system, and if the French refiners are forced to demand the continuance of bounties, it is only in order to paralyze thereby the effects of the Germano-Austrian bounty system."

The Berlin Handelsblatt voices public and trade opinion here in expressing the hope that an understanding between France, Austria, and Germany to abolish all bounties will ere long be arrived at. Seeing that each government has professed willingness to reduce or abolish the bounties, provided the other governments acted in concert, there ought to be no difficulty in agreeing.

ITS BUSINESS OFFICE CLOSED.

The River Plate Telegraph Company's Discrimination in Tariffs.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 31.—The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, an English concern, which has a monopoly of the telegraphic communication on the coast of Brazil until 1913, is connected with the City of Buenos Ayres by the lines of the River Plate Telegraph Company of Montevideo. In order to harass competition in the United States and Europe, an overcharge of 57 cents gold per word beyond Buenos Ayres has been imposed on telegrams sent by way of Galveston to Brazil since 1892.

Representations to the different Governments concerned produced no effect until last June, when this Government ordered the River Plate Telegraph Company to stop collecting the overcharge in Argentine territory. Protests and proposals for an arrangement of the matter followed, all tending to elude the jurisdiction of Argentina. Last October the Argentine Government gave the River Plate Telegraph Company twenty-four hours' notice to comply with its decrees. The company replied, stating that it had obeyed, and always would obey, the orders of the Government. This has since been found to be false, because, on the occasion of the reduction of rates in January, the overcharges on messages to Brazil figured along with the new tariffs submitted to the Government for approval, according to law.

The Government sent a representative to the office of the River Plate Telegraph Company to prove that a violation of its decrees was being insisted upon, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Government stopped the service here of that company in consequence of the evidence of insubordination. Since then the River Plate Telegraph Company has inquired of the Government on what terms the reopening of its office would be permitted, and the Government has replied that only on unconditional surrender, without any reserve expressed or implied, will the company be allowed to resume business.

This the company has failed to agree to, and consequently its office here will remain closed until such time as they see fit to comply with the order of the Government to make their tariff uniform, charging all the public alike and stopping the discriminating rate hitherto imposed on telegrams by way of Galveston. The public service is being well attended to by the "via Galveston" route.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Centenary.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Berlin Municipal Council has decided to distribute in all its schools in Berlin, on the occasion of the Kaiser Wilhelm centenary, a biography of that monarch. A hundred thousand copies, at a cost of 20,000 marks, will be so distributed. The great costume procession, which will be a big feature in the centenary celebration, will be increased by a grand triumphal car, representing Germania and the Niederwald Monument. The car will be drawn by sixteen horses, and surrounded by a squadron of armor-clad knights.

Gov. Foster in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 31.—Gov. M. J. Foster of Louisiana and the party accompanying him have gone to Panama to make an inquiry into the sanitary measures at that place in connection with the quarantine at New Orleans against shipping from this port, through which goods from Panama pass. The impression is that they will find the conditions favorable and that there will be a relaxation of the restrictions. The party will return to Port Limon on Wednesday.

A Dinner to Count Muravieff.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe gave a dinner at the Chancellerie this evening in honor of Count Muravieff, the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Afterward Count Muravieff and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, started by train for Kiel, where they will be given an audience by Emperor William.

Death of the Earl of Kinnoull.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The death is announced of George Hay, eleventh Earl of Kinnoull. He was born July 16, 1827, and succeeded his father in 1866. He was formerly a Captain in the First Life Guards Regiment. The title and estates now pass to his eldest son, Lord Hay.

Princess Louise of Belgium Elopes.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, brother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has eloped with an Austrian Captain of Hussars.

The Kaiser Going to Spain.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Court report says that the Kaiser has arranged to pay a visit to Spain, and has received intimation from Queen Regent Christina that she will be glad to receive the Emperor and Empress in Madrid.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, who is a large land owner in German East Africa, is about to establish a sanitarium for Europeans in the Usambara Mountains, about 1,200 meters above the sea level.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—To meet the requirements, chiefly of the many Americans who come over from New York by the Hamburg-American Line, intending to proceed to the south of Europe, a Pullman car service will be arranged to run from Hamburg to Munich and Naples.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Emperor has added the penalty of expulsion from the army to the original sentence of three years' confinement which was imposed upon Lieut. Baron von Brusewitz, who killed an artisan named Siebemann in a café at Carlsruhe some time ago, for a fancied insult to his dignity as an officer.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Prince Egon Furstenberg, heir of the late Prince Furstenberg, the Kaiser's chief marshal, has now announced his intention to give up his residence in Germany. He says he will remain what he has been—an Austrian, having his permanent residence in Austria, and on his Bohemian estates. It will be something of a loss to Germany that the famous stable of the late Prince Furstenberg will now be transferred to Austria. The Furstenberg racers were the leading attraction of the Baden-Baden meeting.

A TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Mrs. Helen Bullock's Work in This City Begun.

Mrs. Helen Bullock of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who is to spend February in this city making addresses in many churches and organizing local branches in parts of the city where there are no unions at present, began her campaign last night at the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, Hudson Street, near Spring.

Mrs. Bullock won the hearts of her audience at once by her earnestness. She spoke of the different lines that the union was pursuing, but especially spoke of the necessity of teaching the children the effects of alcohol. She thought that in five years the results of present teaching would be realized, and predicted that the women of the next decade would be able to battle against the drinking traffic much more effectively than at the present time.

THE NEW WEST SIDE COURT.

City Magistrate Cornell Explains Why It Has Not Been Opened.

Residents and politicians of the west side who were interested in the building of a new police court building in West Fifty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, are angry because the City Magistrates do not assign a Magistrate to the court and open it for business. The building contains a district prison and accommodations for the Eleventh District Civil Court. The building was completed nearly a year ago, and the civil court took possession some months ago.

City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell said in reference to the matter:

"The City Magistrates are willing to open court in the new police court, but we cannot until the Legislature comes to our relief and makes provision for the appointment of a police clerk or chief clerk. The police clerk receives all of the fines, and we can do nothing until provided with a chief clerk. We had a bill before the Legislature last year which contained provisions for a clerk, but it was never acted upon. This year we ask for the appointment of three more Magistrates and one clerk. If this law is passed there will be no delay in opening the Fifty-fourth Street Court."

THE ASCHENBROEDEL CONCERT.

A Memorial Programme of Schubert's Chamber Music.

The third for the present season of the Sunday matinées of chamber music arranged and directed by Mr. Sam Franko, at the Aschenbroedel Verein, took place yesterday. It was inevitably devoted to Schubert, and had the advantage over the more pretentious musical celebrations of occurring on the exact centennial anniversary. It was at first intended to present Schubert's two masterpieces in chamber music, the octet, which has already been heard at these concerts, and the string quintet, but this project had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, the substituted programme, the A minor quartet and the Rondeau Brilliant for piano and violin, with three of the songs, was acceptably given.

The quartet was a very fortunate selection for its memorial purpose, with the almost "intolerable pathos" that is its characteristic and that pervades every movement, the final allegro not less than the andante. It was very sympathetically and beautifully played, the sympathetic cantabile and finished execution of the first violin, Mr. George Lehmann, being especially noteworthy. The duo in which he took part with Miss Francisca Ornstein makes very different and technically more exacting demands upon the violinist. Barring some abuse of the vibrato, it was equally well played, and, indeed, the performance of both players was very satisfactory.

Miss Gertrude May Stein was the singer. She chose the "Du bist die Ruh'," the "Gretchen am Spinnrad," and the "Sylvia" set to Shakespeare's words in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." She sang them with her usual agreeableness and accuracy of tone, and with considerably more than her customary animation.

FAVOR THE ENGINEER CORPS.

Young Officers of the Navy Prefer This Branch of Service.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—Notwithstanding the strain on the mental and physical powers of the officers of the Engineering Corps of the navy, the younger officers of the navy are more than anxious to enter this arm of the service, and when the assignment for the Engineer Corps was made out of the class which will graduate in June from the Naval Academy, more than the authorities were willing to assign petitioned to go into the Engineer Corps. The cadets of every class show the same eagerness year by year. The reasons given at the Naval Academy why the cadets prefer that service which is so arduous in its character and shuts the members of it off from participation to any great extent in the honors and glories of the service are that the cadet who is assigned to that corps is sure of a place in the navy as soon as he graduates from the academy; that the assistant engineers, the rank at graduation in the Engineer Corps, receive more pay than the ensigns, the rank of the line at graduation; that this difference in the rank and pay continues for a long number of years in the service. Officers of the Engineer Corps of the same date of officers of the line have more pay than the latter until almost retirement comes.

Another thing that has induced cadets to enter this branch is that they say they secure a better education—meaning one for practical purposes—since they intend to resign from the navy after graduation. Another reason why cadets wish to enter the Engineer Corps is that they will then be saved entrance to the Marine Corps, which they do not relish.

The cadets who enter the engineer branch of the navy are educated for the first three years at the Naval Academy in the same studies and exercise as the cadets of the line. In the fourth year they are separated, and, in some degree, pursue studies suited to their especial service. They are also taught practical machine work, and the cadet engineers build every year one of the most modern improved engines, numbers of which are used in the launches of the navy.

Out of a class of fifty-one, the unusually large number of thirteen is assigned to the Engineer Corps from the class of '97. They are Sheldon Webb Anding, Mississippi; Henry Lafayette Collins, Pennsylvania; Andrew Thomas Graham, Illinois; Henry Norman Jenson, Wisconsin; Ernest Clinton Keenan, New York; William Daniel Leahy, Wisconsin; Daniel Sullivan Mahoney, Michigan; John Wise Morse, Massachusetts; Porter Lloyd Pratt, Illinois; Louis Clark Richardson, South Carolina; Fletcher Lamar, Sheffield, Ga.; George Van Orden, Michigan, and George Webber, Arkansas.

Electric Wires Caused Fire.

An alarm of fire was given just before 11 o'clock last night for a fire in the Thalia Theatre, 46 Bowery. The fire was caused by an electric wire. There was no damage.

COMING EVENTS.

—There will be a meeting of the Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn at the armory Wednesday evening, Feb. 3.

—The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, of New York, will hold a shrine family theatre party Wednesday evening at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street.

—The first appearance of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll on the lecture platform in this city this season will be next Sunday evening at The Harlem Opera House, when he will deliver his lecture on "The Bible."

—An elaborate entertainment for charity will take place at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Church Charity Foundation, Feb. 9. The programme will be of a literary and musical character.

—Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet will deliver a lecture this evening in Room 26, Cooper Union, before the members and friends of the City Council, Irish National Federation, upon "England's Destruction of Ireland's Manufactures, Commerce, and Population."

—At a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, 19 West Forty-third Street, Thursday evening, the valedictory address by the retiring President, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, will be delivered, and the inaugural address by the President-elect, Dr. Edward G. Janeway.

—The Men's Club of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, will hold a public meeting in the church this evening. There will be a stereopticon lecture on "The Housing Problem of New York" by A. W. Milbury and short addresses.

—Prof. John Graham Brooks of Harvard will begin to-day at 11 A. M. a series of twelve lectures at the Berkeley Lycum, under the auspices of the League for Political Education, on "Sociology in Its Practical Aspects." He will begin a similar course Wednesday at 3 P. M. at the Carnegie Lyceum, under the auspices of the Committee on Philanthropy of the Council of Jewish Women.

THE SNOW NEARLY GONE

FEW SLEIGHING PARTIES IN CENTRAL PARK YESTERDAY.

A Day of Disappointment to Lovers of the Sport and to Many Persons Who Gathered to See It.

Unless more snow shall fall speedily, Saturday probably saw the last of good sleighing for the present. Yesterday morning being bright encouraged a few to take a turn round Central Park, but the snow soon began to thaw under the influence of the sun, and by 1 o'clock the driveways were covered with slush.

Later on it began to freeze, which transformed the slush into ragged ice, over which the horses picked their way painfully. Falls were frequent, and on the whole, from the point of view of a lover of horseflesh, the day may be said to have been a failure.

None of the more notable turnouts were in evidence, and people who had gone to the Park to witness what they thought would be a gay sight were disappointed. There were a few private carriages, among others those of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who took a short drive, but the smart sleighs that for a day or two had given such a cheerful Winter aspect to the Park were conspicuous by their absence. In their place were a number of obviously hired conveyances, the occupants of which had evidently come out with a grim determination to get their money's worth out of a sleigh ride, whether they had to be pulled over bare ground or not.

But if the sleighing was a failure, the other Sunday features of the Park were not. Pedestrianism was exceedingly popular, and one of the popular resorts was the Casino, which was jammed to the doors. The "tavern" further out also had a good day of it, though it would probably have done better if there had been more sleighing, as the receipts of the stables furnish a large part of the profit on Sundays. The usual miscellaneous and curious crowd thronged the animal houses, and brushed up their knowledge of zoology. The crowd, however, thinned out very early, as toward 5 o'clock it began to get very cold and bleak.

While Lemuel Littlefield, proprietor of a stable at 415 West Fifteenth Street, was sleigh riding in the Park yesterday afternoon, his horse ran away, but was caught at Seventy-third Street and West Drive by Policeman Cavanagh. No one was injured and no damage was done.

STREETS RAPIDLY CLEARED.

Snow-Melting Machine in Operation on the East Side.

The work of clearing the snow from the streets was vigorously pushed yesterday, and still more carts and men were employed. The total number of men at work during the day, besides foremen and superintendents, was 8,000.

A good many of the horses have been worked day and night, and so Contractor Furman decided that no work should be done last night, so as to give the animals and many cartmen a chance to get some rest.

About 200 carts were sent to remove the snow from the Bowery, and by the afternoon that thoroughfare was tolerably clean. Contractor Furman said the work of clearing the snow yesterday in the streets where it had not been already piled up a day or two ago was more difficult because it had become packed, and picks had to be used. That also increased the cost of the work, and materially reduced his profits. If he had received the same rates as were paid last year—56 cents per cubic yard—he would have made money, but he was only getting 42 cents, and that made a great difference.

Quite a little money has been put into circulation, however, says Mr. Furman, just where it was most needed. Up to yesterday he had paid out nearly $80,000 to the cartmen and snow shovelers.

The quantity of snow removed between Saturday morning and yesterday morning was about 70,000 cubic yards, and the total amount removed since the storm was 200,000 cubic yards.

All the principal streets, continued Mr. Furman, had been cleaned, and a very large number of the streets where there is not much travel will be completed to-day.

The number of shovels stolen during this snow cleaning is much less than during the last cleaning, and not more than 500 will be missed.

Thomas Farrell, twenty-eight years old, of 672 First Avenue, was fined $5 in Yorkville Police Court yesterday for dumping snow on Fifty-eighth Street. Magistrate Brann, in imposing the fine, said carters of snow frequently hauled snow from one street and dumped it in another in order to prolong their jobs.

A snow-melting machine was in operation yesterday on some of the less-frequented east side streets. It had the appearance of a large stationary engine, with an iron tub attached to one end of it. Four men were shoveling snow into this tank as fast as they could, and from a pipe underneath a two-inch stream of water was running down the side of the street to the sewer.

There was no smoke and little noise. The only trouble in connection with the work was in the effort of the shovelers to keep the tub filled. An interested crowd watched the rapid disappearance of the drifts, and a photographer took several views of the scene.

The men in charge of the apparatus said it was melting snow as fast as twenty-five teams would be able to haul it away—a statement which seemed to be borne out by the large stream of water. Coke was being burned, and the invention was such that the smoke and gas, as well as the direct flames, were applied to the snow instead of being wasted in the atmosphere. The tubes between the furnace and the melting tank were so distributed as to utilize all the heat in the most economical and effective way.

The workmen said a ton of coke would melt eighty tons of snow, and that it would cost five times as much to cart away eighty tons of snow as to melt it. The water is thrown from the melter with such force that it would flow to the sewer without freezing in the coldest weather. The Street Cleaning Department gave permission for the test, and the city authorities are much interested in watching results. One or two other machines, which were made on the same general theory of melting snow, did not prove successful.

SNOW FELL FROM THE BRIDGE.

A Load Dumped from the Roadway Damaged the Tug Margaret Lenox.

Just as the tugboat Margaret Lenox was passing under the East River Bridge yesterday, a cartload of ice and snow, dumped from the roadway of the bridge fell on her. It struck on the top of the pilot house, smashing in the roof and knocking the gilded American eagle from its perch. Capt. George Roden, Dennis Reardon, the pilot, and August Kniple, agent of the towing company, who were in the pilot house, were badly scared, but were otherwise unhurt.

Only a few days ago the Government anchorage cutter Manhattan was greeted in like fashion by the bridge authorities. She was passing under the bridge when a lot of snow came down, striking the main deck with a force that would have foundered a less stanch craft, and would certainly have killed anything living it struck. Lieut. Scott, with several of the crew, who were below, rushed to the deck, believing the Manhattan was in collision. In his report of the affair, Lieut. Scott said he saw several wagons full of snow on the bridge, and men busily engaged in dumping their contents into the river.

The bridge authorities said last night that the only snow dumped from the bridge was the snow collected from the roadways.

The North River was full of broken ice yesterday of a size that indicated a breakup in the blockade higher up the river. The floating ice, with the caked slush and snow formed by the dumping of the loads taken from the streets, combined to make navigation difficult and unpleasant for the pilots of the ferryboats and other river craft. The floes, in broad stretches blown from side to side by the wind or impelled by the changing tides, blocked the ferry slips and caused considerable delay.

Perhaps the worst sufferer from the prevailing condition of affairs was the Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle. The tide churned the floating obstructions back and forth with flood and ebb until the island was ice-bound, and landing at times was almost impossible. On one trip the boat got tangled up in a stretch of ice-bound slush, and was washed up the river as far as the Jersey Central grain elevators, making her way with difficulty after a struggle that taxed her engines to their utmost.

There was more ice in the East River than in several days, but beyond choking up the ferry slips it was not thick enough to cause any serious inconvenience. Most of the trouble experienced was from the snow dumped from the piers floating on the surface of the river and being frozen into broad stretches that deepened as the brackish water washed over them.

Children Must Not Slide.

Strict orders have been given at all the upper west side police stations that the custom which children have of sliding on the asphalt pavements must be broken up. Numerous complaints have been made to the police that the streets are kept so slippery in this way that horses frequently fall and that travel is made dangerous. School children have given the police the greatest amount of trouble in this particular. As they go and come in troops morning and evening they make the pavements as slippery as glass, and it is a difficult matter to restrain them without making arrests.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James White Halsted.

James White Halsted died yesterday in his eighty-ninth year, at Tarrytown, N. Y., after a brief illness. Mr. Halsted was born March 29, 1808, on the northeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets in this city. It was here that his grandfather Benjamin was engaged in business, and it was also on this same corner that his father, John T. Halsted, carried on his business as a silversmith. In the days of his boyhood Mr. Halsted spent several years with an uncle in the Province of New Brunswick, but returned again to his native city and entered into business in Front Street. In the great fire of 1835 he suffered heavy losses, but in later years he re-established himself at 82 Broad Street, where as a merchant he remained for several years. In 1859 he organized the Guardian Life Insurance Company, but retired from this company before mismanagement caused it to be placed in the hands of a receiver.

In 1861 he became connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, and, though of late years his advanced age prevented him from actively engaging in business, yet his connection with the company continued up to the time of his death. Mr. Halsted was formerly a member of the old Spring Street Presbyterian Church, and afterward united with the Church of the Puritans, of which the Rev. Dr. Cheever was pastor. This church stood where Tiffany's store now stands, on Broadway. He was also a member of the old Twenty-seventh Regiment, which afterward became the famous Seventh Regiment. He was one of the original number who organized the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. His four sons also became members of the Seventh, and all four were officers in the Union Army during the rebellion. Mr. Halsted's wife died in 1887, but there still survive him one daughter and three sons. He had throughout his long life enjoyed most unusual good health. In his manner he was genial and pleasant and made many warm and lasting friends. The interment will take place at the family plot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

Francis C. Curran.

Francis C. Curran, known as Brother Noah, Professor of English Literature at Manhattan College, died at the college early Saturday morning of pneumonia. He was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1846, and in 1861 entered the Order of the Christian Brothers. In 1879 he was made President of La Salle College, in Philadelphia, and a few years later he came to La Salle Academy, in this city. From there he went as Principal to La Salle Institute, in Fifty-ninth Street.

Brother Noah represented the Christian Brothers at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, in 1876; at the exposition in London in 1884, and at the exposition in New Orleans a year later. He was a member of the Committee on Awards at each place. He was the author of many works on education. Among them, "Hints on Teaching," "Notes on School Work," "Management of Christian Schools," and "Treatise on American Literature."

Two of Brother Noah's nephews—F. C. and T. F. Curran—are members of the Canadian bar, and his brother is Judge T. T. Curran of the Canadian Supreme Court. His sister is the Superior of the Gray Nuns' Rideau Convent, Ottawa. Funeral services will be held this morning from the Church of the Annunciation.

Charles W. Frederickson.

Charles W. Frederickson died at his residence, in Brooklyn, Friday morning, surviving his wife only a few days more than a month. He was born in Halifax, N. S., seventy-four years ago, but had lived in New York and Brooklyn for nearly sixty years. He began life as a printer, at one time serving on The Brooklyn Eagle. He afterward engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, being associated with Thomas Truesdell, whose daughter he married. During the civil war he was Government Cotton Agent, and rendered the Government such valuable services that President Lincoln resisted all the political pressure which had been exerted to secure his removal on account of his Democratic affiliations. Mr. Frederickson afterward engaged in the business of cotton brokerage. For the last twenty years he had become widely known here and in England as a collector of rare books, and more particularly as a devoted disciple of the poet Shelley. He leaves no children, his nearest relatives being his brother, John Frederickson of Charlestown, Mass., and a sister in Ontario, Canada.

William H. Watson.

William H. Watson, a mechanical and locomotive engineer, died at his home, 1,420 Fifth Avenue, Saturday of apoplexy. He was born in Kentucky in 1835, came to New York about 1850, and later went to Susquehanna, Penn., where, for seventeen years, he was a foreman in the Erie Railroad Company's shops. In following years he was successively locomotive engineer on the Erie Road, the old New York Midland Road, and engineer at the rolling mills of Middletown, N. Y. A widow and two sons survive. Short funeral services will be held at his home at 7:30 this evening, and the body will be taken to Susquehanna for burial.

Charles S. Stuyvesant.

Charles S. Stuyvesant, a veteran of the civil war and a former shipbuilder of this city, died at his residence, 154 St. Ann's Avenue, Saturday. He was seventy-eight years old. New York was his birthplace. On the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Duryea's Zouave Regiment, and served two years. He was badly wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, and, although able to continue in the field, was always an acute sufferer from the wound. After the war he was unable to continue his former business, and lived a retired life. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. Funeral services will be held by the Rev. Gibson William Harris, at 8 o'clock this evening, at the house.

Martha M. Norman.

Martha M. Norman died at her home, 551 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Friday, in the ninety-first year of her age. She had lived in and about New York all her life. She was born in Yonkers. Her husband, who died over a quarter of a century ago, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years in his later life was allowed to hoist and pull down the National flag displayed on the Battery on holidays. A son and daughter and three grandchildren survive Mrs. Norman. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, conducted by the Rev. G. Edwin Talmage.

John N. Hayward.

John N. Hayward, an old merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home, 243 East Seventeenth Street. He was born Aug. 18, 1821, at 602 Broadway, and when he grew up he engaged there in the grocery business from 1840 to 1846. Then he entered the distillery business at Chrystie and Delancey Streets from 1847 to 1867.

He was Captain of the Sixth Company of the Ninth Regiment, New York Light Artillery, in 1842, and many prominent men of the city belonged to that body. Mr. Hayward was School Commissioner for six years and School Trustee for eight years, and Mayor Wickham appointed him Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, in which capacity he served eight years.

Mr. Hayward was a Director of the Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and also a Trustee of the East River Savings Institution. He leaves three sons. The funeral services will take place at the house at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The body will be buried in Greenwood.

Obituary Note.

George Heywood of Concord, Mass., died yesterday, aged seventy years. Mr. Heywood was one of the most prominent men in his county. One of his last public duties was performed in the International Railway Congress in Europe two years ago, to which he was a delegate.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 29, 1897, Mary Dexter, wife of the late Dr. Frederick C. Adams and daughter of the late Marcus T. Reynolds, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral services at All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.

BAYLEY.—Jan. 26, Richard W. Bayley.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Dr. Guy C. Bayley, Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1897, at 10:45 A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

COIT.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 29, 1897, John Owen Coit, formerly of Litchfield, Conn.

DEMAREST.—At New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 30, 1897, the Rev. Dr. John T. Demarest, in the 85th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 116 Bayard St., New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FREDERICKSON.—At his residence, 141 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on the morning of the 29th inst., Charles W. Frederickson.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday afternoon at 3 P. M. Interment later at the convenience of the family.

HALSTED.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 31, 1897, in his 89th year, James White Halsted, an old resident of New York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 30, 1897, Silvanus Miller, in the 82d year of his age, son of the late Judge Silvanus Miller of New York.
Interment at Deerfield, Mass.
Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—On Jan. 30, 1897, George Brooke Roberts, aged 64 years.
Funeral services at the Church of St. Asaph, Bala, on Tuesday afternoon, February 2, at 2:30. Special train will leave Broad Street Station at 2 o'clock, returning after the services at the church. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

RUMPF.—Entered to rest, Charles Rumpf, after a lingering illness.
Funeral services at his late residence, 804 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SANGER.—On Jan. 31, after a lingering illness, Whiting P. Sanger.
Funeral services at 34 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Brick Church Station, 2:30 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

TRASK.—At Westfield, Saturday, Jan. 30, Asa G. Trask, aged 86 years.
Funeral services from his late residence in Westfield on Monday, Feb. 1, upon arrival of 10 o'clock train from foot of Liberty St.

WOODS.—Suddenly, Jan. 29, Harvey H. Woods, son of Esther and the late Richard H. Woods.
Funeral services from the residence of his mother, No. 38 3d St., on Monday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at White Plains at convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
AUERBACH, Moritz	326 E. 14th St.	64	28
APPLE, Cora	310 E. 117th St.	28	30
BARTUNEK, Barbara	445 E. 74th St.	27	30
BROWN, William	535 E. 71st St.	40	28
BARAUCH, Samuel	69 Bowery	43	27
BENGALY, Louis G.	746 2d Av.	2	31
BOND, Mary	215 W. 24th St.	70	31
CALLAHAN, Martin	210 E. 56th St.	37	30
CARY, Helen M.	2,348 1st Av.	17	28
CASSIDY, John F.	334 W. 26th St.	16	30
COWMAN, John P.	368 9th Av.	30	30
COLLINS, Grace	604 W. 140th St.	4	30
CAMPBELL, Helen	221 W. 115th St.	37	31
CALLAHAN, James	40 Peck Slip	37	29
CLARK, Terence	285 1st Av.	36	28
CLAUSING, William H.	316 W. 44th	23	29
DI SIO, Rocco	325 Potter Place	34	30
DONEGAN, Rosanna	22 Rector St.	70	29
DRESCHER, Ernest	504 E. 11th St.	37	30
DALY, Daniel	31 West St.	2	30
ENGLER, Katie	11 Coenties Slip	41	26
ESCOWITZ, Lillie	105 Allen St.	43	30
GOTTESMAN, Hanny	142 Lewis St.	1	30
HOROWITZ, Alfred B.	11 Division St.	41	30
HEALY, Cornelius	507 W. 59th St.	59	30
HARLINA, Jan.	1,380 Avenue A.	4	29
KNOBEL, Benjamin	89 Division St.	25	30
KORNAL, Mary	189 E. 107th St.	21	29
LEVY, Malke	259 Henry St.	66	30
LANGSEN, Rodland	8 W. 9th St.	28	30
LIVINGSTON, Mary	230 E. 7th St.	48	31
LAUER, George	813 E. 138th St.	48	28
LE COUNT, Thos.	125th St. & 8th Av.	48	28
MARTIN, James	341 W. 38th St.	32	30
MOELL, Michael	171 4th St.	90	30
MEYER, Joseph F.	315 E. 31st St.	90	29
NORMAN, Martha M.	551 E. 154th St.	68	29
O'LEARY, Ellen	Alms House Hospital	58	28
REISS, Charles F.	158 Christopher St.	1	30
ROBINSON, William	12 Stone St.	91	30

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. R. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
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GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
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New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

To Bond and Shareholders of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

The undersigned Reorganization Committee announces, that having reached an agreement with the United States Government (alike advantageous to the latter, as well as to the interests the Committee represents) steps have been taken to promptly proceed with the reorganization. No material modification of the Plan appears to be necessary, except that the two classes of Junior Bonds, viz., UNION PACIFIC SINKING FUND BONDS and KANSAS PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED BONDS upon final completion of the necessary arrangements may have to be offered a some- hat smaller allotment in new First Mortgage Bonds against an increased allotment of Preferred Stock, so as to enable the Committee to limit the issue of new First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds (which under the plan was first fixed at $100,000,000) to $75,000,000 for reorganization purposes, reserving the balance, under careful restrictions, for the future needs of the reorganized company, thus materially enhancing the standing and value of both the bonds and shares of the new company.

Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds
and Kansas Pacific Consolidated Bonds
not heretofore deposited
may be deposited with the MERCANTILE TRUST CO., 120 Broadway, New York, and OLD COLONY TRUST CO., Boston, until FEBRUARY 25TH NEXT, subject to any modifications in the Plan hereafter adopted by the committee, and in exchange for negotiable certificates of deposit. NO DEPOSITS OF THESE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER FEBRUARY 25TH.

While modifications in the other features of the Plan appear not to be required under present conditions, the committee deems it prudent to postpone the formal declaration, that the plan shall become operative, until it feels assured that the carrying into final effect of its arrangements with the United States Government will create no conditions other than now prevail.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y., January 26, 1897.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following-numbered bonds of the above issue—**both five and six per cents**—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1896 in conformity with the mortgage and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1897, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1896, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 4009, 0048, 0119, 0249, 0337, 0870, 1334, 1428, 1686, 2017, 2301, 2517, 2536, 2729, 3015, 3096, 3384, 3683, 4021, 4072, 5112, 5301, 5587, 5788, 5836, 6043, 6049, 6075.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 3807.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 75, 76, 114, 131, 164, 184, 214.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 262, 287, 323, 324, 324, 325, 435, 437, 444, 446, 650, 733, 750, 751, 782, 794, 795, 833, 834, 895, 905, 907, 910, 914, 998, 1028.

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 0136, 0354, 0403, 0734, 0863, 1707, 1707, 2330, 2517, 2589, 2604, 2639, 3192, 3635, 3797, 3810, 3997, 4140.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos. 28, 228, 308, 449.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 25, 86, 217, 246, 252, 300.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.

Each number drawn representing $1,000.

Nos. 386, 386, 408, 416, 416, 418, 418, 443, 446, 456, 461, 474, 484, 488, 506, 507, 509, 517, 527, 531, 557, 560, 705, 720, 815, 817, 834, 838, 843, 873.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By M. L. SYKES, Vice President and Treasurer.
NEW YORK, January 30th, 1897.

PADUCAH & ELIZABETHTOWN R. R. CO. BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of Feb. 1, 1847, to August Kutten and C. J. Canda, trustees, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company will pay par and accrued interest to their maturity, Feb. 1, 1897, for such of said bonds as have not heretofore been drawn for payment through the Sinking Fund, upon the presentation and delivery of the same, with coupons due Feb. 1, 1897, attached, at the office of the company, No. 214 Broadway, New York.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 23, 1897.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street quit business on Saturday disposed to indulge in the cheerfulest forecasts for this week. Activity and strength are both predicted. No appearance of public interest is evident, but leaders of the professional contingent are undoubtedly inclined to flop over to the bull side. They have been unsuccessfully trying to make profits on the bear side ever since New Year's. Their present conversion to bullishness is rather largely by way of experiment.

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From all over the country comes information testifying to the fact that substantial improvement has taken place in practically every business condition. These reports are so far removed from speculative sources that their value is altogether superior to the blue talk created offhand in Wall Street for no other purpose than to serve the stock market ends of traders who are forever irresolutely swinging from one speculative side to the other.

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A few of the Presidents of important railway properties are being quoted as pessimistic. President Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern is one of these. President Depew of the New York Central is similarly quoted. They are represented as declaring that no substantial business improvement is discernible.

It is fair to suppose that these authorities are misunderstood and so, perhaps, unintentionally, misquoted.

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. pf.	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Chicago Gas	1	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Chi. & Northw.	1¼	M., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	1
C., B. & Q.	1¼	N. J. Central	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	2⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	5¼
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	O. R. & N. pf.	3½
Col. F. & I.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Col., H. V. & T.	1⅝	Phil. & Read.	1⅛
Detroit Gas	2⅝	Southern Pac.	1½
General Electric	1⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Lake Shore	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Long Island	8		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1¾	Can. Southern	1¼
Am. Tob. pf.	2⅝	Erie 1st pf.	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	L. E. & Western	2

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2¾	North. Pac., con.	3⅝
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1½	N. P., prior lien 4s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	3⅝	N. P. & M. 1st, t.r.	2
Can. Southern 1st	1½	N. P. inc. 3s, gen.	1⅝
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1½	O. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1¾
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	2½	O. S. L. & U. N., con., t. r.	4½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2⅝	P. & R. 1st pf. in.	1½
Georgia Pac. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B	1
Int. & Gt. N. 2d	1	St. L. & S. F. gen.	5s	1⅛
Int. & Gt. N. 3d	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Kan. & Texas 2d	1	St. Louis & San F. 4s	1½
K. & T. of T. 5s	1	San. A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1½	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	3
Louis. & Nash. 5s	1½	U. P. 1st, 1896	1½
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1½	U. P. col. tr. notes	1½
M. & O. new 6s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Morris & Essex 1st	1½		
Northern Ohio 1st	1		
N. P. 3d, c., t. r.	1¾		

BONDS DECLINED.

C., H. V. & T. 6s	1½	N. F., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	2	Ohio. South. 1st	2½
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1	R. G. W. 1st	1¼
L. E. & W. 1st	1½	St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1
L. & N. 1st, S. & N. Ala.	1	St. P. 1st, L. C. & D.	1
Ore. Imp.	1	St. P. C. & P. 1st, Birm.	1⅜
M., K. & E. 1st	1	Union El. 1st	3½

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The following gives the highest and lowest and closing prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last Feb. 1, '96.
American Cotton Oil pf.	55⅝	54¼	54¼	..
American Express	110	110	110	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	13⅝	14	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31⅝	30½	31	..
Am. Sugar Refineries	117⅞	116¼	117¼	107¼
Am. Sugar Refs pf.	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	98¼
American Tobacco	74⅞	73¼	74¼	78⅝
American Tobacco pf.	103	102¼	102½	101
Ann Arbor	9¼	9¼	9½	10
Ann Arbor pf.	25	25	25	26⅞
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅛	14	15⅛	15½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	25⅜	23¾	25⅜	24½
Atlantic & Pacific	¼	¼	¼	5⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	15¾	15¼	15¾	40½
Bay State Gas	12	11¼	12	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19	18⅞	19	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	90⅛	90	90⅛	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	20½	20½	20½	..
Canada Southern	45¼	45¼	45½	48⅞
Canadian Pacific	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	56¼
Central Pacific	13	13	13	16
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	17⅛	18	16¼
Chi., Burlington & Qy.	75½	73¼	75⅝	77⅝
Chicago Gas	78⅝	77⅝	78⅜	65⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅞	75¼	77⅞	72¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132¾	131¼	132½	127½
Chi. & Northwestern	105	103½	105	100½
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	154	154	154	145½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	69	67⅝	68⅞	69⅞
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28⅝	27¼	28¼	36½
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	½	½	½	5⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	25	26	28½
Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
Col., H. V. & Toledo	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	18½
C., H. V. & T.	40	40	40	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	150	147½	147⅜	154
Delaware & Hudson	108⅜	106½	107⅞	120½
Del., Lack. & Western	154½	151	154	164½
Denver & Rio Grande	12	12	12	..
Des Moines & Fort D.	8½	8½	8½	..
Detroit Gas	25	23½	25	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	104¼	104¼	104¼	95
Erie	15⅞	14⅝	15½	..
Erie 1st pf.	34	33½	33½	..
General Electric	35⅞	34½	35⅞	30⅜
Great Northern pf.	121	120	121	..
Illinois Steel Co.	39	36½	39	65
Iowa Central	7¼	6¾	7¼	8⅞
Iowa Central pf.	26	25½	25½	33½
Laclede Gas	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	20½
Laclede Gas pf.	75	75	75	79
Lake Erie & Western	16⅜	16	16	21⅞
Lake Shore	153¾	152¼	153	145½
Long Island	52	44	52	..
Louisville & Nashville	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜	46⅝
Manhattan Con	91⅝	88½	91	106⅜
Metropolitan Traction	110	109	109	105
Michigan Central	90	90	90	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	79	79	77
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	48	46
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	14¼	13⅝	14	12¼
Miss., Kan. & Texas pf.	31½	30	31½	26½
Missouri Pacific	23	21⅝	23	25½
Morris & Essex	166	166	166	164
National Lead Company	25⅝	24	25⅜	27
National Lead Co. pf.	91	90	90	87¼
National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	52½
New Central Coal	5	5	5	..
New Jersey Central	101	98	100⅞	107½
New York Central	94	92⅝	93⅝	98
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	75
New York, Sus. & West.	8½	8½	8½	11⅝
New York, Sus. & W., pf.	24⅝	22⅝	24⅜	30½
Nor. & W. pf., all in. pd.	18⅝	18	18⅝	..
North American	4⅝	4½	4½	5¼
Northern Pacific	15⅝	13¼	15⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf.	38¼	33	38⅛	..
Ontario & Western	15¼	14⅜	15¼	15⅝
Oregon R. & N. pf.	44	39	44	..
O. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	16	16	16	..
Pacific Mail	26	24⅜	25⅞	29
Peoria, Decatur & Evan.	..	..	..	3½
Phila. & Read., all in. pd.	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	..
P. & R., 1st pf., w. i.	49	47	49	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	17½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	158¼	157½	158	164
St. L. & S. F.	5½	4⅝	5¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38½	37	38½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¼	12⅜	13¼	..
St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¼	11	11¼	11⅞
St. Paul & Duluth	22½	22½	22½	..
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	114	114	114	87
St. Paul & Omaha	51	49⅝	50	..
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	133	133	133	..
Silver bullion certs.	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
Southern Pacific	15½	14	15½	21⅜
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	10¼
Southern Railway pf.	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	30
Standard R. & T.	11⅝	11	11⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅝	28½	30⅝	30½
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	8⅝
Union Pacific	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	2	2	2	4⅝
United States Leather	9	9	9	9⅝
United States Leather pf.	62½	61¼	62¼	68
United States Rubber	24½	22½	22⅞	27
United States Rubber pf.	75	74⅛	75	85⅛
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	7⅞
Wabash pf.	16½	15⅝	16⅜	17⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84½	83½	84	84¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	2⅛	2¼	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	12¾	10	11½	38

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £694,614 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.15, became 52.39 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,850,000f in gold and 925,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange weaker. Posted rates $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.86¾@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.19¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

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President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of North America says regarding the money market:

"Business is about as dull as it can possibly be. The banks have plenty of money, and they find very little demand for it. At present rate profits are small.

"In my opinion, however, there is a tendency toward a better demand. There is a gradual improvement in business, and while we have had no appreciable effects yet, I look for developments within the next few weeks that will give us increased activity in the money market.

"Rates are at the bottom. I do not see very well how they can go lower. They may continue at their present level for some time to come, owing to the great plethora of money, but I do not think they will be further reduced. Business improvement and increased speculation will soon give us a demand that may strengthen rates. Of course with so much money now lying idle it will take some time to advance the money market. But with any considerable increase in the volume of general business, we will soon see active money, if not higher rates."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 2 per cent. and for thirty-day bills 1½ per cent. The gold arriving is still immediately exported. Silver was dull. The stock market was inanimate. Consols advanced ¼. American railroad securities were stronger. Investors absorbed bonds, but shares were mostly handled by professional operators. Northern Pacific advanced 3; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1½; do, common, and Louisville and Nashville, each ½, and New York, Lake Erie and Western, ¼. Union Pacific fell ½, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and Central Pacific each ¼.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

In their regular monthly review of current market conditions Messrs. Hollister & Babcock say:

"A steady improvement in general business characterizes the situation for January. Factors that were at work discouraging the return of confidence and activity have quite lost their power, while most every feature of prominence points toward a slow but sure return of prosperity.

"A keen sense of relief is felt that the sessions of the present Congress are limited, and that most of their time is likely to be taken up with affairs that will not materially affect trade.

"The arbitration treaty is a very important achievement and is bound to exert a powerful influence, no matter from which standpoint taken, nor whether ratified immediately or later, a great deal of good has been accomplished, and it undoubtedly meets with popular approval.

"The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England, preceded by a similar action on the part of the Bank of Germany, while not being entirely unexpected, indicates the relief in a large measure recently experienced in the foreign money markets. Money continues to work easier both at home and abroad, and currency is flowing to this centre.

"The prospects of the Winter wheat crop are exceptionally good, and it is certain to be sold at good prices because of the scarcity which must exist when this crop is ready to be sold.

"We note very heavy purchases of wool by the large mills, and a disposition in many lines to extend operations. There also appears to be a growing activity in the iron and kindred industries.

"These facts, together with many others too numerous to mention, portend a confidence in the future of business in general, which, taking into consideration the great demand and high prices for first-class issues, seems to indicate that shrewd investors are even now anticipating these most favorable features."

BOSTON'S COPPER STOCK BOOM.

The recent activity in copper mining stocks in Boston and the speculative boom in them is attracting attention in Wall Street. Houses here having Boston connections report that they have forwarded many orders in these stocks for their New York customers, and that among the "outsiders" large profits have been made by the advances in the copper stocks.

The rise in these stocks has been remarkable in many ways. For a year past the shares have been more or less active, and have shown wide fluctuations. In the past two months, however, their course has been steadily upward, and their advances have been marked. At the beginning of 1896 Boston and Montana stock was selling around 65. It is now bringing 108. Calumet and Hecla has been another active stock, selling at 295 in 1896 and now at 355. In the past three months the stock has advanced 30 points. Tamarack and Quincy have also been favorites, showing advances of 15 and 20 points in the past sixty days.

The activity in these stocks has primarily been the outcome of the advances in the market price of copper. A year ago the product was selling at 10 cents per pound. At the end of 1896 it had advanced to 11½ cents. During the year the consumption of copper increased vastly. Europe took from this country nearly twice as much as in 1895. The production in America was increased 73,500,000 pounds, and in spite of this the price was advanced 1½ cents.

The copper mining companies immediately began to show wonderful increases in earnings and to pay extra dividends in such a way as to bring about a speculative movement in their stocks. The result was a "boom." But it seems to be a "boom" based on more substantial foundations than most speculative movements of the kind. From present prospects there is every reason to believe that the coming year will show a great improvement in the business of all American copper mining companies. The statistical position of the product is excellent, and gives every promise of betterment.

It is estimated that European consumption of copper was 123,000,000 pounds greater in 1896 than in 1895. If the present demand keeps up the consumption in 1897 will be vastly greater than last year. In addition to this the visible supply of copper in Europe is steadily decreasing. In 1896 it decreased 24,600,000 pounds, and in the first half of January, 1897, it showed a further shrinkage of 3,400,000 pounds. From this it is evident that the position of the American producer is daily growing stronger. In two years Europe's own supply of copper has diminished 45,000,000 pounds.

There seems to be but little danger of a decreased European demand. In those industries where copper is used—principally in shipbuilding and in electrical equipment—England is most prosperous. These lines of trade are now showing great activity, and there is a general belief in its continuance. Europe will need a great deal of the metal in the next few years, and in view of its own decreasing supply, America must receive great benefits from its needs.

Here in the United States the development of electrical apparatus and machinery has gone on even in the face of depressed business. In any general improvement this industry must show greatly increased activity, and our domestic consumption of copper is likely to be larger than ever before. With an increased consumption at home and an increased demand from abroad the copper mining industry gives promise of great activity, and consequently great profits.

Boston's copper stock "boom" is based on excellent conditions. There has been a discounting of future improvement, but there is ample reason to believe in that improvement. According to copper authorities, present values are none too high intrinsically. The prospects of further improvement in the trade opens a field for speculation which may make Boston conspicuous as a speculative centre for some time to come.

CHEAP COAL FOR NEW ENGLAND.

New England corporations, always wide awake to bargain opportunities, are taking advantage of the fight which seems to be now at about its height between the soft coal producers of the country. The following data is from a Boston authority:

Further details regarding the disruption of the soft coal combination have come to light this week.

The fight is principally between the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies, although, naturally, all bituminous companies are affected.

Prices have been cut 35 to 50 cents a ton, and large contracts have been made at the cut prices.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, it is reported, has closed a contract with the West End Company for 110,000 tons of coal, and has made other large contracts, which in previous years had been placed with the Baltimore and Ohio, aggregating 150,000 tons, not including a rumored contract with the New Haven Company.

The New Haven Road buys between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal a year, and it is reported the Chesapeake and Ohio has contracted to supply 350,000 tons of New River coal, a Southern steam coal, at $1.75 a ton, free on board at Newport News, and that it has given the New Haven Road an option on a five years' supply at this price.

As a result of the war, Cumberland coal has been cut from $2.35 to $2, New River coal to $1.75, and Clearfield coal from $2 to $1.50.

This latter coal is claimed to be similar in quality to Dominion coal.

J. Pierpont Morgan is credited with being the instigator of the war in a fight against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Through his ownership in the West End and New Haven Roads he is said to have thrown those contracts to the Chesapeake and Ohio, in which he is a large owner.

The Chesapeake and Ohio is said to have secured the coal contract for the Amoskeag Mills. These mills use from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of coal a year.

The Merrimac Mills placed an order with the Chesapeake and Ohio for 35,000 tons of New River coal.

The Old Colony and New England Roads have also taken advantage of the break in prices and closed contracts with a middle house for 150,000 tons of Clearfield coal, delivered.

Contracts with many small mills and manufacturing companies have been made, so that, all told, deals for between 800,000 and 900,000 tons of soft coal have been closed.

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The activity of the Chesapeake and Ohio in this aggressive fight for New England business is resulting in some rather lively criticisms from other producers and carriers. The recent fashion of attacks upon the Baltimore and Ohio seem now to be transferred to President Ingalls's company.

GALVESTON VERSUS CHICAGO.

Chicago is becoming keenly alive to the disposition of some of the important Western railroads to favor shipments of farm commodities to Gulf ports, ignoring Chicago. The Times-Herald says:

It is the gossip in railroad circles that D. E. Richardson is to build a million-bushel grain elevator at Galveston and handle the business there of the Atchison.

Several of the Chicago grain traders have gone to Galveston of late and bring back surprising stories of the condition of things there. "They told me at Galveston," said John C. Ross, "that they had no trouble this season with hot corn. They seem to be telling the truth, too, for while I was there the things I saw were a revelation to me, and I thought I knew something about the corn trade. I saw them loading into a vessel on a foggy day, a day that would frighten us out of business here. They claimed the damp weather did not trouble them there. I saw a car or two of corn come in there a little out of condition. All they had to do was open the car doors. I cannot understand it, unless there is some peculiarity about the Galveston atmosphere. Possibly the salt air has something to do with it, but the air ought to be salty at any of the seaboard cities. They are getting Kansas corn which is of very much better quality than the grain we are getting from Iowa. The big elevator at Galveston is owned by the wharf company, and that concern is about to build another. It is said the Atchison is talking of building a warehouse. The business down there has jumped vastly within a year because of the deepening of their water by the jetties. There is no use of our assuming that Galveston is not going to do a large corn business. It is doing it, and, apparently, knows how to do it."

BOSTON BANKERS AND MR. GAGE.

Boston bankers and business men, canvassed by The Boston Globe, generally appear to be quite satisfied with President-elect McKinley's selection of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago as Secretary of the Treasury. Here are a few opinions:

"It is a good appointment. I think that Mr. McKinley has done a wise thing."—President T. N. Hart, Mount Vernon Bank.

"I am much pleased."—President N. P. Hallowell, National Bank of Commerce.

"Mr. Gage's appointment is an excellent one in every way."—President Moses Williams, Third National Bank.

"I consider the appointment of Mr. Gage as a National blessing."—President T. P. Beal, Second National Bank.

"I should say that he was a very good man indeed."—Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge.

"I don't see why Mr. Gage will not be considered a very popular selection for Secretary of the Treasury."—Frank G. Webster of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

"I believe that Mr. Gage will be entirely satisfactory."—President H. G. Curtis, Old Boston Bank.

"I should think that it was an excellent appointment."—President T. J. Coolidge, Jr., Old Colony Trust Company.

President John M. Graham of the International Trust Company strikes a discordant note. "I don't think Mr. Gage will be considered a popular selection in the East," he says.

CROP OUTLOOK ALL RIGHT.

The Cincinnati Price Current says that the growing wheat crop condition is maintained.

MONEY GLUT AT CINCINNATI.

"It has become almost impossible," says The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, "for the local banks to loan as much of their money to desirable parties as they desire, and as a result money has for some time been piling up in New York City for Cincinnati account. One of the local banks yesterday, however, received a notice from its Eastern correspondent that the rate allowed upon balances would soon be reduced to 1½ per cent. Others claim that this has been all they have been getting for some time past.

"It is reported that all of the New York banks will shortly reduce rates to 1½ per cent. The New York bankers complain that it has been customary for years past, when the interior banks found it impossible to employ their funds at home, to allow them to accumulate in New York institutions, where interest was allowed. The same conditions resulting in a light call for money in the interior also resulted in lower money rates in the East. It is suggested by certain of the New York banks, according to a report received from there by a local banker to-day, that the interior banks only be allowed interest upon their normal balances and that when they begin to carry excessive balances no interest be paid on the increase."

PITTSBURG PROSPECTS.

The local security market shows some signs of expanding. Capital, it seems, has absorbed all of the best securities and is now overflowing into stocks, though many prefer bonds and are quickly absorbing the new issues recently placed upon the market.—Pittsburg Commercial.

AN "IMPORTANT NECESSITY."

Says The Chicago Evening Post: "It is not generally known that C. T. Yerkes was in this city no later than Tuesday last and that he left for New York that evening. A committee of investigation representing New York capital was also in the city and spent ten days in a careful research of the records of the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and, it is understood, have agreed to report favorably as to the condition of the company's affairs. This will ultimately mean the successful financing of the consolidated bonds and probably other measures in the interests of local securities. There is absolutely no information as to the company or interest behind the investigating committee.

"It has been supposed by many that the Central Trust Company of New York would purchase or arrange for the sale of the bonds. This supposition is absolutely denied by those who are in a position to know. It may be that the company referred to may be the moving spirit in the eventual consolidation of the elevated roads under one management, as the interests of the East in Metropolitan are dominant, and the same interests have considerable invested in Yerkes's ventures. It will probably be ten days yet before the final action on the sale of the Consolidated West Chicago bonds is given to the public, but the indications are certainly favorable at the present time for the sale—indeed, some go so far as to say it is all over but the signing of the papers.

"The latter condition is a very important necessity."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $2,080,450. The banks now hold $59,148,250 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,573,000, an increase in specie of $550,500, an increase in legal tenders of $1,493,000, a decrease in deposits of $147,800, and a decrease in circulation of $368,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 30, '97.	Jan. 23, '97.	Feb. 1, '96.
Loans	$488,765,700	$490,338,700	$447,142,700
Specie	79,684,600	79,134,100	76,845,900
Legal tenders	120,296,600	118,803,600	85,389,300
Net deposits	563,331,800	563,479,600	490,447,200
Circulation	18,111,500	18,479,800	13,799,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Jan. 30, '97.	Jan. 23, '97.	Feb. 1, '96
Specie	$79,684,600	$79,134,100	$76,845,900
Legal tenders	120,296,600	118,803,600	85,389,300
Total reserve	$199,981,200	$197,937,700	$162,235,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	140,832,950	140,869,900	122,611,800
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$59,148,250	$57,067,800	$30,623,400

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$59,148,250	1892	$36,020,900
1896	39,623,400	1891	23,943,125
1895	36,751,500	1890	14,268,450
1894	111,625,000	1889	18:893,175
1893	23,143,300	1888	22,594,775

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,985,849
Corresponding week 1896	9,845,125
Since Jan. 1, 1897	38,971,326
Corresponding period 1896	41,258,694

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,781,614
Corresponding week 1896	7,649,948
Since Jan. 1, 1897	25,666,467
Corresponding period 1896	25

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds, Preferred Stock & Common Stock

OF

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,

and to the holders of the

First Mortgage Bonds and Stock

of the

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

In view of the recent receivership of the above Companies and at the request of holders to a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security-holders, and to prepare and submit a Plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Equitable Building, New York, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1897.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WM. L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

JOHN F. DILLON, VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, } Counsel.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company.

The past eight years have shown an increase in the stated bond and stock liabilities of this Company, amounting to about

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.

No commensurate increase of assets has apparently been reported to the stockholders. There are even rumors of floating debts and of Car Trusts, which would still further increase this total.

At the request of a number of stockholders in no way connected with the administration of the Company, but holding over $1,000,000.00 of its stock, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Company entirely independent of the administration. This investigation need not be hostile to the administration, but the change of condition from that of a prosperous dividend-paying road to one burdened with debt and in the hands of a receiver, warrants a searching investigation of an entirely independent character.

This investigation can obviously be best and most properly carried on by a committee not representing bondholders, but representing the outside stockholders only and having no member who is an officer of the Company.

The undersigned therefore invite the co-operation of all stockholders interested in such an independent investigation, and solicit an immediate response from them.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD,
of Charles Fairchild & Co.,
29 Wall Street.

ALEXANDER McNEILL,
of Thompson, Adams & McNeill,
44 Broad Street.

SELDEN BACON, Counsel, 32 Liberty St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Wheeling & Lake Erie Extension and Improvement Bonds.

DUE 1930.

Until further notice, the undersigned will receive, as depositaries, the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement in the course of preparation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders.

Under this agreement, the undersigned will purchase, at their face value, the coupons due February 1st of the bonds deposited with them, in case they shall not be paid by the Receivers. Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

Brown Bros. & Company,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS DATED JAN. 1, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that sixty-three (63) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

6	1654	2094	2504	2911	3144
1285	1705	2123	2507	2928	3192
1300	1839	2171	2523	2943	3214
1384	1891	2184	2588	2965	3254
1438	1899	2198	2608	2971	3386
1463	1934	2254	2630	3036	3403
1547	1971	2265	2700	3045	3451
1574	2023	2357	2705	3101	3467
1583	2027	2438	2719	3130	
1627	2063	2452	2742	3132	
1636	2084	2455	2745	3139	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 10, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, Jan. 26, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-three (63) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,

With Central Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD V. CARY, Agent,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 10th of February, 1897, at 105 per centum and accrued interest, say $1,056.50 per bond.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free French Comedy Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten. Primary. Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON
speaks and J. H. BURKE sings in
COOPER UNION
Every day this week at 8 P. M.
Subject Monday, Feb. 1,
Men of Power and How They Got It.
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have leased for Mr. Jacob Korn to Messrs. Levy & Levy, the six-story modern building 258 Grand Street, for a term of years at a total rental of $15,000. The lessees purpose to occupy the same as a wholesale jobbing house.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delahunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 157 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,084.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 50 to 56½ East Third Street, south side, 137.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 33.9 by south 44 by west 4 inches by south 23.3 by southeast 12.10 by south 22.1 by west 75 by north to point 50 feet south of street, by east 87.7 by north 49, two three-story brick tenements, with stores, and six three-story brick tenements in rear, with right of way to alley leading to same. Due on judgment, $26,460.

On premises at Pelham Park by Charles G. Banks, referee, foreclosure sale, St. Agnes Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Railroad Avenue, 100 by east 100 by south 100 by east 25 by south 100 to Railroad Avenue by west along same 25 by north 100 by west 50 to St. Agnes Avenue at point of beginning.

Projected Buildings.

During the last week plans for sixty-two proposed new buildings, estimated to cost $2,526,300, were recorded in the Department of Buildings. The plans are for forty-three apartment or tenement houses, estimated to cost $989,000; nine dwelling houses, estimated to cost $150,000; one mercantile building, to cost $1,000,000, an eighty-five-thousand-dollar church edifice, a sixty-eight-thousand-dollar hotel building, a twenty-six-thousand-dollar clubhouse, five buildings of a miscellaneous character, the total of which is estimated at $13,300. During the corresponding week of 1896, from Jan. 24 to Jan. 30, inclusive, plans for fifty-eight buildings, estimated to cost $1,714,830, were filed with the Building Department.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 169 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND and MORTGAGE
BY THE
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States,
120 Broadway, N. Y.
No expense for examining Title except disbursements.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—
Two 25-foot five-story Residences,
304 and 306 West 76th St.
One has dining-room extension.
These houses have just been completed, and are now open for inspection to those who are looking for WELL-BUILT houses.
A. B. KIGHT, Architect and Builder.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1897,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN FORECLOSURE.
Under the direction of
BURTON N. HARRISON, Esq., Referee.

44 CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS
ON
1ST AVENUE, 107TH AND 108TH STS.,
AND
Marginal Wharf or Street, on Harlem River.
For maps and further particulars apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William St., and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 780 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, Cincinnati, O., January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals for building Chanoine Dam and Stone Masonry Pier for Movable Dam, Lock No. 6, Ohio River, will be received here until 2 P. M., March 1, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to WILLIAM MARTIN, Davis Island Dam, (P. O. Box 670, Pittsburg, Penn.,) or to W. H. HEUER, Major, Engineers.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, WEST Point, N. Y., February 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1897, for the construction of a guard house at the south gate. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR THREE-STORY IRON PIAZZA.—Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here till 12 M. Feb. 4, 1897, and then opened, for construction at this post of a three-story iron piazza to barrack building. Government reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids, or part thereof. Information furnished by M. F. HARMON, Lieut. Qr. Mr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1897.—Proposals for building 95-foot steel hull tugboat will be received until noon Feb. 16, 1897, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engineers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and assist with sewing; three years' excellent reference. 149 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist. 113 West 25th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress in a private family, or cooking alone; three years and a half best city references from last employer. 205 East 33d St.; ring Madill's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young Englishwoman as first-class cook and laundress; best city references. 221 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as excellent cook; a home more an object than high wages. Call, former employer's, 114 East 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook; will wash and iron; good city reference. 437 West 52d St., Monahan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city references; also good baker. 125 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; city or country; best city references. Cook, 159 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—WAITRESS.—Together; $10 each; competent cook; references. Inquire in store, 272 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; personal reference. 128 West 50th St., Mary Allen.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; North German; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser and seamstress; good city references. V. V., 554 3d Av.

MAID.—By French girl to young ladies or growing children; good seamstress. Hotel San Remo, Room 67, present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor, front.

SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as second laundress in private family; best city reference. 766 3d Av., two flights.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By an excellent nurse or maid to lady; speaks German; permanent position; practical seamstress for private family in fine hand or machine; repairing or altering; city reference. Call, from 1 to 3, 136 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl graduate of children's hospital as nurse; reference. Miss L. R. H., 1,667 3d Av.

NURSE and MAID.—To invalid lady; highly recommended for being competent. 449 4th Av., third bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; ten years' best city reference. Call, Monday, at 433 West 48th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; take entire charge of baby or growing children, or light chamberwork; best city reference; many years' experience. 645 Columbus Av., between 91st and 92d Sts., Mrs. Renver's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; few more days in the week; good for children's clothes; good city reference. Mrs. Louis Tirado, 820 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as waitress; will assist with chamberwork; city references. Call 210 East 38th St., Finn's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress and parlormaid; first-class reference. 764 8th Av.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or make herself useful; best reference. 491 3d Av.; ring twice.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO CARE FOR GENTleman's family or help mother in care of home; good housekeeper and sewer; good reference. Mrs. Van, 90 Sands St., Brooklyn.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers; home or out. Helen Chandler, 26 West 19th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, practical, experienced; willing to assist in office duties. Address Practical, 152 Sixth Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife as first-class cook; good baker; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler or valet; good silver cleaner; best city reference. Couple, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By an experienced, first-class butler or valet in private family; willing honest, quick, and neat; temperate; first-class reference. H. H., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent, sober, and reliable man, where parlormaid is kept; personal reference. A., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, steady man; a good valet and silver cleaner; reference satisfactory. B. W., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; North German; is an experienced man; age, 38; highly recommended; three years last employer; city reference. Butler, Box 10, 92 East 14th St.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; just disengaged; good references. Address T. P., 554 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By Swiss; seven years' personal reference from last place; is very good valet. E. R., 112 West 21st St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef; in private family; with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FRENCH CHEF.—Understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family. L. G., 117 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—Married; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable (accessible) metropolitan recommendations; skilful driver; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Highly recommended; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; leaving on account of family going to Europe; 8 years' reference and present employer can be seen. Call or address P. Moonan, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Married, having no family, who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and good, careful driver; city or country. D. Ryan, 125 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's stable; give best personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references; excellent city driver; takes good care of everything committed to his charge; willing, obliging. Address T. F., 500 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK and VALET.—French; wants position; gentleman's place; family; good pastry cook; very sober; best reference; city or country; moderate wages. F., 335 West 58th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a steady, reliable young man, English; good references. R., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By a Protestant; gentleman's wardrobe; able to care for bachelor, and board out; first-class references. B., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—To one or two gentlemen; to look after the wardrobe of gentlemen's chambers. Valet, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN, (37,) FACTORY manager and superintendent; desires to place himself with a manufacturing concern in or out of the city; nearly twenty years' experience in executive positions. Manager, Box 154 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In small private family, a waitress. Call on Monday, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.; bring satisfactory city references.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced and active gentleman of tact and good address to solicit advertisements. Address, with references, Tact, Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BICYCLES.

3,000 Bicycles, $5 Up.

200 second hand, all makes, great bargains, $5 up. Largest stock new cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., n'r Ann.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand; at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Eastern Prince; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Rio Janeiro direct, also Santos and La Plata Countries, via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Buffon, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Buffon";) at 11 AM for Port au Prince, San Domingo, and Mayaguez, per steamship F. de Lesseps, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed "per F. de Lesseps";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for Sayanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 1 PM for Jeremie, Petit Goave, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Morgan City; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Carthagena, per steamship Kitty; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. §20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. §22 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & handing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM|Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM|Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM|Aurania, March 13, 8 M
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM, Monday, Feb. 1, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM	†Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M.	Columbia, May 13, 7 A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM	F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM	Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3	ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK.....Feb. 10	NEW YORK.....March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17	ST. LOUIS.....March 10

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 46 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Feb. 3, noon	Westland, Feb. 17, noon
Kensington, Feb. 10, noon	Switzerland, Feb. 24, 11 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon	Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon	Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon	Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon	Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 6
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Feb. 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Hall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

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THE WOMAN IN RELIGION

PROF. FELIX ADLER SAYS HER SPHERE WAS ONCE LARGER.

It Should Be Extended Now—Women Are Naturally Revealers, with Deeper Insight into the Mysteries — Especial Fields Should Be Hers.

Prof. Felix Adler closed his series of lectures on the power, attributes, and position of woman in the world, with a discourse on "Woman in the Sphere of Religion," at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday morning, before the Society for Ethical Culture.

By way of introduction Prof. Adler dwelt upon the weight of custom in every-day life. "The walls of custom," said he, "line the street of life so that the prospect ahead is completely shut out, and it is difficult for people to imagine that the usages of life and society can be very different from what they know them to be. They imagine that the conditions extant to-day will also exist in the future, and as long as they are contented with them they are not interested in tracing their origin or speculating on their eventual outcome. But whenever you see mankind tracing the foundation of things, discontent is abroad. The studies of the origin of Christ, for instance, were coincident with the shaking of doctrines. The study of history takes off the ball and chain of custom. It shows us that things have been otherwise, and we begin to think they ought to be otherwise now.

"The history of the status of woman in religion is very meagre. We know enough to show us that her place was different formerly, and hence might be different now. In our day the idea that a woman could be a ministrant at a cathedral is incredible. When a new preacher is announced in a church none would expect to see a woman as the new-comer in that pulpit. Yet in ancient days she did perform priestly functions. It was not strange to enter into a temple and find women ministering to gods. Why is it then that it seems so incredible to us that a woman should be a priest? Were any one to use the pronoun 'she' in connection with God nowadays it would be considered blasphemous.

Masculine Attributes of Religion.

"The masculine type is invariably accentuated when speaking of the Infinite. God is always described as father, never as mother. Other attributes accorded to God all suit the masculine character, as power, omnipotence, lord of hosts, and other such terms. In ancient times, however, it was not considered inappropriate to consider the divine nature in other forms. There are many instances in history where goddesses were worshipped as the most holy. As the instrument of revelation, woman stands forth pre-eminent, and for the simple reason that women have closer supernatural relation with the supreme power, They have more emotionalism, and vibrate more sensitively to the harmonies that come across the borders of life.

"A point of the utmost importance to remember is this: However low in actual life woman stood, religion raised her to pre-eminence. Now a change has taken place. Women are priestesses no longer. While in days of old the utmost respect was paid to woman's words, oracular or prophetic, she is now told to hold her peace in the Church. What has produced this change? Two causes will no doubt account for it. The first is the concentration of absolute power in the male head of the family, and the second—which is by far the more important—is the emergence of book religions. The sacred book, regarded as a compendium coming straight from God and containing all the needed information, was accepted as a complete deliverance of religious truth and implied vindication—and woman's occupation as a revealer was gone.

"The interpretation of these sacred books was purely an intellectual function, whether it was done philosophically, allegorically, or literally, and was therefore intrusted to men. Truly, so long as revelation was supposed to be incomplete, the office of woman was an essential one. Whenever confirmation and corroboration was needed, whenever the authority of the book was called into question by the masses of men whose opinions were heretical, whenever there was an uprising demanding new revelation, woman came forward to a place of pre-eminence. She is the born revealer. In the various mystic sects she is prominent, for that is her own peculiar sphere, and affords her boundless opportunities for her revealing propensities."

Bible Truths Not Complete.

Touching upon the Bible as one of the sacred books, Prof. Adler said: "I do not say that the value of the Bible will ever cease, but there is a great deal in it that enlists heresy. Much of the moral limits we do not find in the Bible. Much that appeals to the human heart itself cannot be found in the Bible, and, though there are many who seek to make implicative in the Old Scriptures what others have gleaned from different sources, they will soon discover the fruitlessness of their efforts. It is but honest and liberating to say, that the whole truth is not in the Bible. There are problems which are not announced that are beginning to seek new revelations. Then, perhaps, woman is going to be, for us also, a revealer. Woman, whose life is purer, whose insight is keener, should be our revealer. I do not see why woman should not be a preacher, why she should not fulfill all that is the life work of a religious teacher, if she has the power. There has been a world of spiritual life lost because it has been locked in woman's heart. Of course we do not want a slipshod manner to prevail, but, with the necessary training, why should woman not be fit? Especially to-day, when men are deserting the flag of spiritual interest, we must turn to the other half to be lifted up anew by woman's hands.

"Publicity should be no objection. What woman can do in her immediate circle, she can also do for others. An audience is virtually a single being. At first it may seem restless and untractable, but when the speaker has succeeded in drawing its attention it is but of one mind. Lastly, we need to be fed. No one man's spiritual experience is sufficient. Why should not women who have the same profusion of thoughts guide and teach us? Why do they not turn to this the highest vocation? If the place is not open, we shall open it when the woman possessing the necessary great strength, integrity of soul, and purity of intention comes forward."

In conclusion, Prof. Adler said: "Here are some of the questions I should like to have the opinions of women upon: Why should organized motherhood not take under its wing the relation between young people? Why should mothers not declare what shall be the relations between young people of both sexes? How much certainty is there in what we call moral certainty? How far can we trust our intuitions? How far should the method be applied of giving scope and free rein to the will of another with the hope that non-resistance upon our part will lead to voluntary restraint upon his part? And, above all, I would like to have women's opinion upon the life that is within me and within others.

"Woman's opinion ought to be sought for and heeded, for she has a point of view that men cannot appreciate, and this is especially true in the sphere of religion."

Customs Service Examination Void.

Theodore Babcock, Jr., Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Customs District of New York, has informed Collector Kilbreth that the examinations of Dec. 7 to 11 have been canceled by the Commissioners. This is a result of the detection and dismissal of Thomas A. Murphy, who had an improper knowledge of the questions to be asked before the examinations were held. This action of the Commissioners compels a re-examination to begin March 22, but the existing eligible register will be continued in force.

Prison Association's Appeal.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association has issued a statement that there was never more need for financial aid for its work than now, and that retrenchment will be necessary at once unless the treasury is replenished. The association can also utilize to advantage clothing, boots, and shoes, and reading matter for prison libraries. Gifts will be called for if a postal card making the request is sent to the office of the association, 135 East Fifteenth Street.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL WORK.

Report of the Year Presented at the Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Mount Sinai Hospital Association took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the main hall of the Dispensary Building, 149 Sixty-seventh Street.

President Isaac Wallach was in the chair, and on either side were seated Vice President Isaac Stern, Treasurer E. Asiel, and Secretary Marcus M. Marks.

The first and main feature was the reading of the report of the President and board, which consumed half an hour, and was listened to with rapt attention. The report showed a most satisfactory condition of affairs in all departments. The increased demands upon the hospital have taxed the present quarters to their utmost, and the report urged the expediency of erecting an additional building at the earliest possible time. The hospital operating room is inadequate, and inconvenience is resulting from the contracted quarters.

The receipts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1896, amounted to $124,843, and the disbursements for the hospital and dispensary were $120,837, leaving a balance of $4,006 to the credit of the association. During the year twenty-three patrons were changed to donors, thirty-three members to patrons, nine new patrons were added to the list, and 139 new members were admitted, making the roll of members at present 4,176. In legacies and bequests there was received $6,043, and three perpetual beds were instituted during the year, at the usual figure, $2,500. Sixty-three members died during the year.

There were 5,114 applicants for hospital treatment, of which number 2,903 were admitted. There were 203 cases in charge on Dec. 1, 1895, making 3,106 hospital cases treated, at a cost of $94,665. During the year 37,651 cases were treated, as follows: Hospital, 3,106; dispensary, 33,694; outdoor and district, 184; accident cases at hospital, 667.

The President called attention to the fact that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the hospital would occur on May 29, and suggested that action be taken shortly for suitable commemoration of the event. Announcement was made with regret of the resignation from the Board of Directors of Hyman Blum, who had served twenty-one years; L. M. Hornthal, seventeen years, and Isaac N. Heidelberg, three years. A vote of thanks to the retiring Directors was passed. Thanks were tendered the various societies and organizations for generous contributions.

With the exception of the Secretary, Marcus M. Marks, and three Directors, the former officers were re-elected, the list being as follows: President—Isaac Wallach; Vice President—Isaac Stern; Treasurer—E. Asiel; Secretary—Albert Sichel; Directors for Four Years—Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Stix, S. L. Fatman, Adolph Herrmann, and David Wile; Directors for Two Years—Edward Oppenheimer and Marcus M. Marks; Directors for One Year—Morris S. Barnet and Henry R. Ickelheimer.

SELLECK SEELEY DISCHARGED.

Money Taken from Clinton Bank Repaid Before Warrant Was Issued.

When Selleck Seeley, the produce dealer of 287 Washington Street, who was accused of having defrauded the Clinton National Bank of $366.92 credited to his account by error, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday the cashier of the bank, F. S. Wyatt, said the money had been repaid and the bank did not desire to prosecute.

Seeley had at first refused to accept the statement of the bank officers that a mistake had been made or to refund the money when it was demanded on Friday, but on Saturday, on the advice of his lawyer, he went to the bank and paid the claim. In the meantime a warrant had been issued and he was arrested. Magistrate Simms, in response to a request that the charge be dismissed, said if the warrant was issued before the money was repaid he had no option but to hold Seeley for trial. Investigation showed that the money was paid at 11:06 o'clock A. M. Saturday, while the warrant was not signed until 11:10 o'clock. That left a margin of four minutes to Seeley's credit and he was discharged.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES IN ACTION FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.—James R. O'Beirne brought suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, on behalf of himself and other bondholders of the Allegheny and Kinzua Railroad Company to compel the performance of certain agreements, by which 46,000 acres of timber land contiguous to the line of the railroad were to be conveyed to the trustee in the mortgage made to secure the bonds, or to compel the company to pay to the trustee the value of the land. It was claimed by the plaintiff that a fradulent scheme was devised by two persons named Bullis and Barse for the consolidation of this road with other railroad properties owned and controlled by them, and the issuance of a large number of bonds by the consolidated company, which should be placed with the public at par through representations as to the timber tracts as an additional security. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff, Justice Gray giving the opinion. The Court holds that whatever rights were vested in the trustee through the mortgage instrument as against the mortgagor inured to the benefit of the bondholder as the beneficiary, and were enforceable by him in the case of refusal or neglect on the part of the trustee to take such action; that, although the action was intended primarily to compel the performance by the stockholders of the original companies of agreements relating to conveyance of the timber lands described in the mortgage, the railroad company was nevertheless a proper and necessary party defendant. Where it appeared that, owing to the defendant's inability to perform equitable relief could not be granted, the court might still retain the cause, and grant such relief by way of damages as the facts showed he was entitled to.

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INJURY FROM A BLAST ON ABUTTING LAND.—In June, 1895, Annie E. Harten, a girl of nineteen years, was killed on a public highway at Irvington, N. Y., by a blow from a falling stump which had been thrown high in the air and a distance of more than four hundred feet, by a blast fired on the land of Dr. Carroll Dunham, for the purpose of removing a large elm. On appeal from a judgment for $8,300 recovered by Mary Sullivan, as administratrix, against Dr. Dunham, and Dinkel & Jewell, who had been employed to do the work, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, by Justice Bartlett, holds that one who in the process of blasting upon his own land adjoining a highway inflicts physical injuries upon a person lawfully in the highway, by throwing objects from the blast against him, is a wrongdoer, and is responsible as such, no matter how carefully the blasting may have been carried on; and the person injured may recover, in a proper case, without proving negligence upon the part of the owner of the land. The law, however, imposes upon the person whose safety is thus imperiled the duty of using such reasonable means as are at hand to protect himself; and he cannot voluntarily and knowingly remain in a place of risk without losing his right of action for the injury resulting from his so doing, which it was in his power to avoid.

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FAILURE TO HEAT A PASSENGER CAR.—In a suit by James Taylor against the Wabash Railway Company for damages, on the theory that he suffered a severe illness and impairment of his ability to work as a direct consequence of a cold which he contracted while a passenger in defendant's railway car, evidence was given on the trial that the car was very cold; that plaintiff notified the trainmen of his suffering, and repeatedly requested them to make a fire; that there were stoves in the car, and the needed heat could easily have been supplied. The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed a judgment dismissing the action, holding that the merits of the plaintiff's case should have been submitted to the jury, and that it was for them to say whether plaintiff was chargeable with contributory negligence because he did not leave the car at some station, made no effort to procure additional wraps from his trunk in the baggage car, took off his overcoat at one time to give his wife the benefit of its warmth, and wore inadequate clothing to meet the demands of the climate.

SHERMAN STATUE EXHIBIT

Will Not Take Place—Successful Competitor Will Not Allow Use of His Model.

It is announced that the proposed exhibition of the models for the Sherman statue, to be erected in Washington, will not take place.

Barr Ferree, Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, has made the following explanation:

"The National Sculpture Society deeply regrets that it must withdraw its announcement that the models in the final competition for the Sherman statue are to be exhibited, but feels it is without blame in the matter. The announcement was not made until all concerned, including Carl Rohl-Smith, the successful competitor, had consented to this use of their models; and the delay was caused by Mr. Rohl-Smith's absence in Europe. Everything seemed favorable for an effective exhibition, which must have been not only interesting, but instructive to the art world of America, when a letter from Mr. Rohl-Smith made any further action impossible.

"Writing from Chicago, under date of Nov. 21, 1896, to the Secretary of the society, he says:

"'Dear Sir: Upon my return from Washington I find your favor of the 5th inst., hence my delay in answering. My last intercourse with the National Sculpture Society was an exchange of telegrams, upon the day after my model was chosen by the Sherman Statue Commission, in which I stated that I would exhibit my sketch model, together with those of the other competing artists, when I returned from Europe in the Fall.

"'Since then the action of the National Sculpture Society toward me, a member of the society, and toward the Sherman Statue Commission, has been such as to make it, under the circumstances, impossible for me to take part in any further exhibition of the models.'

"Mr. Rohl-Smith certainly wrote under a singular misapprehension of the case, since the National Sculpture Society has never, in any way, reflected upon his character or standing, personal or professional, nor questioned the artistic merit of his work, nor even criticised his procedure. It has not called him to account in any way, nor has it taken steps to which he, as an artist or as a man, could take the slightest exception.

"What the society did object to was the manner in which the competition for the statue was closed, and the award made. It objected to the assumption on the part of a committee of soldiers and civilians that they, the soldiers and civilians, knew better than a committee of sculptors and architects—men chosen by themselves, and who had especially studied the original models—which was the right design. It objected, moreover, to the apparent breach of faith by which competing sculptors, who had every right to expect that the award would be given according to that chosen expert opinion, yet which was really given partly in disregard of it, partly in despite of it.

"No one has blamed Mr. Rohl-Smith for accepting a commission which was offered him by those having legal power to make the offer. Those whom the society has blamed are the officials who selected a work of art for other than artistic reasons.

"It is not necessary to speculate as to the motives of those who have misled him into taking such a stand. They have succeeded, however, in furnishing another example as to methods which, in this instance, the society has deplored, and have done everything possible to preclude even helpful criticism until it is too late to be of use."

NEW POST OFFICE STATION.

In Columbus Avenue at One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The new Post Office at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue will be formally opened this morning. It will be designated as Station I, and will be the twenty-sixth station to be opened in this city.

It is modeled after the Post Office exhibited at the World's Fair, at Chicago, and is intended to relieve Stations W and J. The new station has a frontage of 50 feet on Columbus Avenue and is 185 feet deep. Thirty-nine carriers' tables are placed in the rear of the office and main lobby. Beneath, in the basement, lockers are provided for each clerk and carrier. The two floors will afford about 7,400 square feet.

The district covered by Station I is the territory lying west of Central Park, from Ninety-fifth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which is largely a residential section. Twenty-seven regular delivery carriers, besides six or seven others for special work, about twelve clerks, and a Superintendent will constitute the working force of the branch.

A HELPFUL CHURCH CLUB.

Dr. Stimson's Work Made Easier by His Young Men.

The recently organized Manhattan Congregational Church, which meets in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and the Western Boulevard, is broadening out and growing stronger every month. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, late of the Broadway Tabernacle, feels greatly encouraged at the present measure of success. Among its many departments is the Young Men's Club, which has a membership of over fifty.

The plan has recently been adopted of holding Sunday evening meetings at the pastor's house. At the meeting last Sunday night Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of Columbia College spoke to the members upon the responsibilities of young men of the privileged class.

Some of the committees of the club will show what its aims are: E. S. Johnson, Jr., is Chairman of the Committee on Pastoral Aid, Edgar S. Bourne of that on Public Services, Farrell French on Bible Classes, Cornelius Beck on Welcoming Strangers, and F. H. Meserue on Entertainments. Harry Melville is President of the Club and G. Frederick Burt Secretary.

The church also has active Endeavor and Junior Endeavor Societies, and the ladies in the Woman's Guild are doing well organized charitable work. The Sunday school last Sunday had its largest attendance.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL.

An Effort to Make It a Greater Success than Ever.

An effort is being made to have the charity ball at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night a greater success than ever before, as the financial receipts are for the nursery and child's hospital, a charity that is well known and is now needing increased funds. The ball will open punctually at 10 o'clock with the grand march, "Charity," played by the Navy Yard Band.

Alexander M. Hadden, Chairman of the Floor Committee, will be assisted by John Jacob Astor, William H. Aspinwall, Charles A. Appleton, Edgar Auchincloss, Ellery Anderson, James Barnes, J. Sandford Barnes, Dr. Russell Bellamy, George S. Brewster, J. D. Romain Baldwin, David A. Clarkson, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Amory S. Carhart, H. W. Corlies, H. King Coolidge, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., H. P. Delafield, Valiette Day, W. Worth Duane, Charles S. Dodge, Joseph L. Delafield, A. L. Doremus, Gans Sillick Dunn, J. Langdon Erving, Robert McGillespie, De Forest Grant, George Hammond Sullivan, B. H. Shepard, Richard S. Satterlee, P. Bradlee Strong, J. D. Tremholm, Arthur Turnbull, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, William de La M. Van Nordau, Grenville B. Winthrop, Leonidas Westervelt, Craig W. Wadsworth, R. C. Gildersleeve, Alexander M. Hadden, J. S. Hill, Townsend Howes, Frank Johns, Edward de P. Livingston, Edwin A. S. Lewis, Frank C. Langdon, Heth Lorton, E. V. Loew, Richard M. Morris, Alexis R. McIlvaine, Duff G. Maynard, A. P. Montant, W. R. McLaughlin, John G. Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, John A. O'Connor, W. Harris Roome, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Arden M. Robbins, Harry P. Robbins, Schuyler Schieffelin, Murray H. Strong, Herbert L. Satterlee, and E. B. Smedes.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST

MR. MOODY BELIEVES HE IS THE SON OF GOD.

Bankers Called on for Funds—Many Critics of the Bible Have Not Read It—The Saviour Was More than Man.

Dwight L. Moody preached at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to a crowded house, and many heard him who are not of the regular churchgoing class. An increased attendance was decidedly noticeable in the boxes.

The singing was in charge of Ira D. Sankey, who gave as solos the two hymns "My Saviour First of All" and "What Shall the Harvest Be?" Choir and congregation took part in the singing of "Hear Us, O Saviour!" "There Shall be Showers of Blessings," "True-hearted, Whole-hearted," and "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary." John W. Dean, known as the "Quaker evangelist," and the Rev. Dr. Hoadley engaged in prayer.

At the taking up of the usual offering Mr. Moody announced that the lectures of the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life" would begin on the evening of Feb. 8 in Carnegie Hall. He also stated that the evangelistic work now going on in Boston would be continued during February, and that he would go to Cincinnati in March. The evangelist then reminded the audience that the sum of $1,000 he had asked for had not yet been subscribed. This was for books for the prisoners, and he meant to raise that amount. "Some of you," said he, "are going South, and you had better put in enough to do for the next month. Let the bank Presidents who are here put in a good sum. That will be one of the best investments you can make."

Called on the Bankers.

Looking into the face of a gentleman who occupied one of the front seats, Mr. Moody added: "I know you bankers like good returns from your investments." The gentleman laughed heartily, and, when a woman asked, "How do you know there are bank Presidents here?" Mr. Moody smiled, as he pointed to the gentleman in front of him, and said: "I know there's one." Then the evangelist cast his eyes in the direction of the box in which sat Russell Sage, and said: "Get out your pocketbooks and empty them. We want that thousand dollars."

"What think ye of Christ?" was the subject of Mr. Moody's discourse. He read from the twenty-second chapter of the Gospel of Matthew regarding the attacks made on Christ by the Pharisees, Sadducees, and the givers of the law, and how they were in turn silenced by His wisdom. Jesus said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, all thy soul, and all thy mind, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.'

"I thought," said the preacher, "I would take up that question which Christ put to the Pharisees: 'What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?' They said, 'The Son of David.' They did not believe that He was with God before He existed in this world, and they were all the time challenging that He was what He claimed to be. The Pharisees, Sadducees, and the lawyers had come with evil in their hearts, not as honest inquirers, but that they might entangle Him with the Roman Government and have Him put to death; or that they might entangle Him with the Mosaic law and have Him put to death for blasphemy. But His answers silenced them forever.

The Bible Misjudged.

"The question I am raising is not what do you think of the Bible? A great many people just now are giving opinions about the Bible, and giving them very freely, without reading it. There is no book misjudged like the Bible. When a modern book comes out and you are asked for an opinion about it, you first say that you want to read it carefully, but how freely will men offer an opinion on the Bible! Of all the skeptics I ever met, only one admitted that he had read it, and all he could remember of it was 'Jesus wept.'

"I am not going to ask you about the Bible, or about Jonah and the whale. The question comes a little nearer home. What think ye of Christ? I heard a man say that Christ was not a good thinker. But there was more matter for thinkers in one of His sermons than in ten thousand in this world. It will take a good while to exhaust that Sermon on the Mount. He taught so that men could not forget what He said. His parables are a string of pearls, and you couldn't forget them if you wanted to.

"A woman once said that Christ was a Welshman. She said she knew it, for He always spoke to her in Welsh. It would be a good thing to get back to His way of teaching.

"It would break up a good deal of stiffness in our churches," continued the evangelist, "if we got back to the days when people asked a few questions. That might lead to making matters clearer to people who listened to pulpit metaphysics from ministers soaring away up into the sky. But I am not going to talk of Him as a preacher. I am not going to speak of Jesus Christ as a physician either, although He came into this world to heal the broken hearted. I believe He has healed more broken hearts in the last fifteen minutes than have all the infidels since the beginning of the world. They tear asunder and want to make hearts bleed, but the Son of God binds up the wounds and comforts the world.

"Did He ever comfort you, sister?" asked Mr. Moody of a woman in the audience. "Yes," was answered back. "Did He ever make your heart leap for joy?" A second "Yes," came in response. "Wonderful comforter, wonderful physician!" exclaimed the preacher.

Christ More than Man.

"But I want to talk about more than that. Is He more than man? Some say that He was the best man that ever lived, but only a man. I was brought up to that myself. I sucked it from my mother's breast, I might say. If He was mere man He could not have been a good man, for He asked the adoration of the world. No mere man ever allowed any one to worship him. If He was mere man He was the greatest impostor, and by the Jewish law ought to have been put to death, for He made greater claims than Moses or Elijah or any prophet or patriarch. He said: 'I am the bread that has come down from heaven. I am the life of the world and the light of the world.' That's what drove me out of the idea that Christ was a mere man.

"A number of people tell you that Christ thought He was more than He was. Then He was a mere lunatic. Did you ever meet a man in the street who thought he was George Washington or Julius Caesar?

"The Bible teaches very clearly that He was God-Man, God manifested in the flesh. The key is that He was both God and Man; at times He spoke as God and at times as man."

Mr. Moody said he would give the testimony of friends and enemies of Christ. He first mentioned the high priest, who had charged Him with blaspheming. "Would any one now say," asked the evangelist, "that it was right to put Him to death? He was all that He claimed to be. Then came Pilate, who said: "I find no fault in Him.'" Mr. Moody added: "Pilate said again: 'I will chastise Him and let Him go.' Pilate was a miserable politician who wanted to please both sides. Why should he chastise an innocent man? Then Pilate tried to throw the responsibility on some one else, and eventually said: 'I am innocent of this just man's blood.' And the Centurion said of Christ: 'Truly, this was a righteous man.' And Judas said: 'I have betrayed innocent blood.'

"You may believe historically that Christ was the Son of God," said the preacher. "Satan will let you believe that. It is not a historical Christ that you want. You want a Saviour. You want one who will save His people from their sins, not in their sins."

The Evening Meeting.

Mr. Moody's audience in the evening filled all parts of the hall. He resumed the subject of the afternoon, "What think ye of Christ? Is He the Son of God?" He quoted in proof of the divinity of Christ from the writings of the Apostles. "I will call," said he, "witnesses whom no man can impeach." The preacher then gave the testimony of Simon Peter, who said: "He is both Lord and Christ." Thomas, who had looked upon Christ as only a prophet until he had seen Him after he was buried and had put his fingers in the imprints of the nails in the Saviour's hands, was next quoted. John, the son of Zebedee, and St. Paul were also quoted in support of the belief in Christ's divinity. Mr. Moody continued: "Here is the testimony of John the Baptist: 'I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon Him. I bear record that this is the Son of God.'

"If any man here has a doubt as to the divinity of Christ, let him remember the words of the voice from heaven to which testimony is given by the Baptist: 'This is My Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.' If God is well pleased with Jesus Christ, let you and I be pleased. That is what it is to be a Christian—to be pleased with Christ."

Mr. Sankey Going West.

The musical part of the service was under the direction of Mr. Sankey. He sang the solo, "Nothing but Leaves," and led the choir in several hymns.

This was Mr. Sankey's last appearance in connection with the evangelistic work begun some time ago in the East. Mr. Sankey starts this morning for Southern California. He will hold a service in Buffalo on Tuesday night, and start the next morning for Chicago, where a service will be held in Farwell Hall on Wednesday. On next Sunday he will take part in a service in St. Louis, going thence to Dallas, to a service on the Thursday following. He will sing in El Paso on the following Sunday, and will then in company with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, cross over to Mexico for a few days. He expects to reach Los Angeles on Feb. 16. Mr. Sankey has made no appointments in California as yet, but he will hold services of sacred song and story along the Pacific coast. He said there was nothing alarming in the condition of Mrs. Sankey, as had been stated in some reports, and that he expected to be back again in Brooklyn within three months.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Prof. Osborn's little story about John Bach McMasters, at the City College Alumni dinner was an instance of the meek inheriting the earth. The historian was the head of a paleontological expedition some twenty years ago, of which Prof. Osborn was a member. "McMasters's broncho," the anecdote runs, "recognized that his rider was not an ordinary man, and when McMasters started out in the morning he never knew within twenty miles where he would land at night. When the animal was disposed he stopped to eat, and when he chose he rested in meditation. The rest of us worked our beasts hard, and at the end of the season they were a scraggy lot. But McMasters's broncho was so fat and sleek that he sold for more than the original price."

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"Why is it that almost every trainman calls Franklin 'Franklun'?" asked an inquisitive patron of the Sixth Avenue line of a good-natured gateman. "Because," answered that official, promptly, "with a rising inflection of the voice, 'lun' is more natural to say than 'lin.' Ninety-nine out of every hundred elevated railroad men call out the name of stations with a rising inflection and a drawing in of the breath. Just try to shout 'Franklin' in that way, and you will find yourself ending with a 'lun.'"

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A peculiar incident was witnessed a few days ago in the neighborhood of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. A small boy was disporting himself on the back of a white pony when a passing brewery wagon frightened the animal and caused it to execute some sudden gyrations. As a consequence, the boy was thrown to the ground. A few passers-by and a policeman ran to the youngster's assistance, while some one held the pony. The little fellow's head was bleeding, and an ambulance was called. On its arrival the surgeon in charge decided to remove the boy to the hospital for further examination. Hardly had he been placed in the ambulance when the pony broke loose and made a dash for the disappearing vehicle. After running about twenty or thirty yards it managed to catch up, and anxiously peered into the ambulance. Seeing its little master comfortably ensconced inside, it settled down to a contented jog, and followed him to the hospital. Fortunately, no serious damage had been done, and the boy was able to remount his pony and ride home.

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A man in this city makes a good living by killing moths. He says the moth is the most destructive insect known, destroying thousands of dollars' worth of goods annually, especially upholstered furniture, which, without moths, can last a lifetime. It is almost impossible to prevent them spreading all over the house, infesting furniture, carpets, clothing, furs, &c., that are accessible to them. It is generally supposed that camphor, pepper, insect powders, and tar paper will keep the moth from infesting an article. These compounds, however, will not prevent them from going there. There is no article more likely to be ruined by moths than furs. The miller fastens its eggs at the root of the hair, as the best food is close to the skin, so that when the worm makes its appearance it eats at once, ruining an article in a very short time. The only radical and positive method to eradicate moths is by a dry-air process which kills them, and their eggs wherever they may be.

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The regular customer of street cars sees many things which are wrong and which might easily be rectified. One of these is the personal indifference of passengers to one another's rights. It is an everyday occurrence that men, and even women, are obliged to stand up when there is actually room enough on the seats for them, if the other passengers were disposed to be accommodating, or if conductors would give a little attention to the matter. The men to be complained of are those who plant themselves sidewise on the seats, and fail to "square about" when they see that the car is crowded. Such persons usually have a newspaper open. They cross their legs, throwing one muddy boot into a position where the skirts of every woman or the overcoat of every man who passes must be soiled by it, and in this attitude of selfishness and indifference they add a great deal to the discomfort of street car travel. One will encounter such cases every day, wherein eight or ten persons monopolize a seat that will in fact comfortably hold a dozen. It is plainly the duty of conductors to see that, in a crowded car, no one takes up more than a fair share of space, but they never interest themselves in that part of their business. However, if passengers had in mind the least consideration for other people's rights there would be no need of the conductors giving attention to the manner in which seats are occupied.

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One of the most unique of the many forms insurance takes is that of insuring keys. The man who insures his keys pays a dollar a year, and is furnished with a label for his key ring. This label requests the finder to turn over the keys to the police station and claim $1 reward. They are then returned to the owner, wherever he may be, free of charge. In case the keys are lost beyond recovery the bill of the locksmith who replaces them is paid up to the sum of $20.

B. Altman & Co.

Will shortly announce a sale of

LADIES' DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR

of which due notice will be given.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave. (18th Street Elevated Station.)

THE MOHAWK ARRIVES.

She Has Gone into the Dry Dock for Repairs.

The Central Vermont Railroad freight boat Mohawk, which went ashore at Goshen Point, near New London, during the recent snowstorm, arrived here early yesterday morning, and was put into the sectional dry dock at the foot of Pike Street, for repairs.

There is a hole in her starboard bow, twenty feet abaft the stem and about four feet from the keel, the fire plates being damaged. The forward compartment was full of water. She was down by the head in consequence, and though she came down the Sound under her own steam, she made slow time, because the weight of water forward raised her stern so that her propeller was about half out of water.

Her officers said the snow was blinding when she went on the rocks. A boat's crew under Chief Officer Dow rowed five miles to New London for assistance despite the rough sea and severe cold. A part of the Mohawk's cargo was lightered, and she got off Friday morning. She went to New London to complete unloading. It will take two weeks to complete repairs.

FOR A MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Wheeler H. Peckham Before Good Government Club F.

Good Government Club F had its third annual dinner at the St. Denis Thursday evening. Edward B. Merrill presided, in the absence of the President, L. J. Callanan, who was kept away by illness.

After the banquet speeches were made by Wheeler H. Peckham, Richard Watson Gilder, J. Augustus Johnson, Jacob A. Riis, Charles Mellen, and William H. Rand, Jr.

Mr. Peckham, in the course of his remarks, said:

"The burden rests upon us so to organize the City Government as to produce a set of men who shall be enabled to realize their own ambitions and yet give us a fair and clean administration; that we shall have that system of civil service that when a man enters at the bottom he shall be assured that he will win his way upward to the highest point if he be worthy. That is what we are here to strive for.

"The time has now arrived for fully and thoroughly organizing a municipal party. I came here to deprecate that the City of New York should again become a football for the political party now striving to control the city. That party cannot get the offices; they cannot deliver the offices. Let them feel that there is this civil service in this city, that it requires men of integrity and honor to fill the offices, and the problem will be solved. It is not a National or a State question that confronts us; it is only to see that a proper man is Mayor."

Among the members present were William Stoneback, Robert C. Beatty, Franklin D. Seward, Charles R. Lamb, Alfred H. Lorton, Francis H. Richy, E. Holbrook Cushman, Benjamin F. Quackenbush, Charles Bell, Samuel Seabury, John Stanton, S. Carman Harriott, George R. Bishop, Francis E. Trowbridge, Edward B. Merrill, Samuel McMillan, Charles Wisner, Prof. Adolph Werner, Henry Melville, Oliver C. Semple, and Eugene H. Hoeber.

The City's Oldest Lamplighter.

James Callahan, the oldest lamplighter in the city, and one of the oldest residents of the Second Ward, died at his home, 40 Peck Slip, Friday. He was the father of twenty children, five of whom were lamplighters at one time. One of his sons was killed while attending to his duties, and the older Callahan received injuries while lighting the city's lamps that practically disabled him. He was a familiar figure down town, where he had lighted and extinguished the lamps for over half a century without missing a day. Callahan was born in Ireland, and married there when he was seventeen years old. Three sons, three daughters, eleven grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren survive him.

Two Men End Their Lives.

Thomas Hancock, an English pattern maker, forty-four years old, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 222 West Thirty-first Street. He tied his head to a bedpost, and strangled to death. He had been out of work for some time.

Isaac Toblinsky, sixty-one years old, who lived at 48 First Street, put an end to his life yesterday morning by hanging himself. He was a tailor and out of work.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought 113,033 francs in specie.

—Mr. Herbert, leader of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, sends word to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the ball given for Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's ball will be furnished by that organization.

—Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure is seriously ill at his home, 238 West Eleventh Street, as the result of a wetting received at the Bellevue Medical College fire. He will probably be able to leave the house within a week unless complications set in.

—The Swiss Benevolent Society last night elected the following officers: Honorary President—Consul J. Bertschmann; President—Henry Escher; First Vice President—Dr. W. A. de Watteville; Second Vice President—W. P. Molo; Third Vice President—J. C. Althen; Treasurer—Henry A. Busch; Secretaries—Alfred Baillod, Charles U. Engler, and F. Butzer; Agent—Charles Lamp.

—The installation of the following officers of George Washington Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, took place at the Hoffman House last night: Commander—Gen. Horace Porter; Senior Vice Commander—Thomas B. Kandler; Junior Vice Commander—J. A. McMahon; Quartermaster—Samuel Truesdell; Chaplain—K. Van Rensselaer; Surgeon—Dr. N. J. Asch; Officer of the Day—C. S. Shepherd.

Long Island.

—John Cowley, thirty years old, died at Flushing yesterday, the result of injuries received at Paulvey's Dye Works last Wednesday. He was feeding logs of wood into a machine called the chipper, when a piece of wood flew out of the machine and struck Cowley in the back of the head. His skull was fractured. Cowley leaves a wife and three children.

—Daniel Kelly, twenty-five years old, was shot in the face and badly injured at Flushing yesterday morning. Kelly had been drinking with a party of friends at the house of John Mara. He claims he was examining the gun when it accidentally went off. The police suspect that Kelly was shot by some one else.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IN THE DRAPERY ROOM.

We make some beautifully designed portieres that may give the right idea for your doorways.

They are of silk and tapestry and are richly embroidered in arabesque or floriated patterns to harmonize with the decorations of special rooms for which they are intended.

What more could one wish for than to have such draperies when prices have been reduced to far below their value.

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In making evening-dress clothes, even the most